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THE FRONT PAGE

Dealing With the Atom

THE speech by Mr. Baruch on Friday of last week proposing that the entire control of atomic energy be turned over to an international authority which would be able to function in any situation without the possibility of a veto—a speech which was much too optimistically described in the New York *Times* and the American press generally as a "formal offer" by the United States—appears to have been no more than a boiling down and pointing up of a Report to the Secretary of State's Committee on Atomic Energy by the Lilienthal Board, which was made public in the same week and was extensively reviewed in the American week-end periodicals. The Board is a group of high-ranking scientists and executives, five in number, and was appointed in January to advise the State Department in the formulation of American policy on atomic energy, with a view to presenting that policy to the Atomic Energy Commission set up by the United Nations. Mr. Baruch is the American representative in that Commission.

The report finds that atomic energy is too dangerous to be owned, operated or developed by any sovereign nation; it must be internationalized. The consultants, however "were apparently directed to take into account"—or so the *Saturday Review of Literature* assures us—two very limiting conditions: (1) that the control plan if it failed must still leave the United States in its "relatively secure position, compared to any other nation," and (2) that the United States must still be allowed to manufacture the bombs even after the international control is put in operation. The Board seems to have recognized the absurdity of these limitations and to have managed to suggest it in the Report; and Mr. Baruch, it must be admitted, seems to be prepared to lead American opinion in the direction of consenting to the stoppage of manufacture and the turning over of stocks as soon as "an adequate system for the control of atomic energy, including the renunciation of the bomb as a weapon, has been agreed upon and put into effective operation" and violations of the control are made international crimes.

The Treaty Power

MR. BARUCH spoke as if he were authorized by the United States government, which he doubtless is so far as any single element in that government can authorize anything. But it must not be forgotten that any binding acceptance of these proposals by the United States would involve the treaty power of the Senate, and that it is not easy to get that treaty power into action for any scheme involving so tremendous a surrender of the nation's sovereign rights. To achieve that end, the Report of the Board may be more effective than anything that can be said by Mr. Baruch or Mr. Truman. For the Report makes it clear that failure to establish international control means a complete change in the entire manner of life of the American people. Ever since the abandonment of the walled city as a factor in military defence, the economic life of the Western nations has been carried on precisely as if hostile attack were outside of the range of possibility, and even the results of two world wars might have left that condition unchanged, and allowed us to continue to rely on field and marine defence, if it had not been for the new weapon, against which according to the authors of this Report no defence can be effective. This means that all concentration of population and of economic activity on the scale of the modern great city becomes impossible unless provision is made for a large part of the community's operations to be carried on far underground. The more modern a nation is in its economic lay-out, the more exposed it becomes to destruction, because the modern technique involves high concentration at points where transfer is made from one type of transportation to another. With the atomic bomb in the hands of any nation which might become an enemy of the United States, such cities as New York and Chicago will apparently become untenable, while retaliation by the United States will be ineffective if the enemy nation has adopted a dispersal policy for its productive machinery.

Such considerations as these must make a strong appeal to the American imagination, but it remains to be seen whether—or at any rate how soon—that appeal will overcome the deep-seated feeling of confidence in its own continental isolation which has developed in the United States as the result of a century of freedom from outside attack. The decision will have to be made by politicians and not by scientists, and politicians cannot afford to be much more imaginative than their electors.

—National Film Board. Photos by Maller.

The University of Saskatchewan has formulated a complete design for living for its veterans. They live in community apartments converted from barracks, complete with communal kitchen, dining room, laundry, lounge and nursery. Priority is given to married vets with children. See article Page 5.

Rescind the Orders

SOME fifteen hundred persons of Japanese racial origin recently left Canada on their way to Japan, without protest by themselves or anybody else, and it is probable that a considerable number of others will leave in the same manner shortly. It is important that those Canadians who take an interest in individual liberty should understand that no compulsion is exercised in these cases, and no question of the rights of a Canadian citizen or a human being is involved. Nothing could be clearer than the distinction between these voluntary travellers and the persons who today do not wish to go to Japan, but who can be compelled to do so under the orders-in-council P.C. 7355, 7356, and 7357. None of these latter persons will be deported until the Privy Council has passed on these orders. The persons now leaving Canada are not being deported; those of them who have the right of choice, the heads of families, have elected to return to Japan and are holding to that choice, and their dependent wives and children are accompanying them in virtue of their dependency.

The reasons why these persons prefer Japan to Canada, even under present conditions, are none of our business, though it may be assumed that the kind of treatment they have received in Canada has something to do with it. Another factor is probably the desire to do what can be done for elderly relatives who would otherwise be left alone to face the years of national hardship and malnutrition (to use a mild term) with which Japan is confronted.

No argument can be made from these cases to those of the Japanese in Canada who consented to be repatriated while the war was in

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Disgracing Canada And Smearing All Ideals of Citizenship

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR editorial "Basis of Liberty" in the issue of June 8 is another timely reminder of our need of solid ground on which to stand if liberty in this country is to be preserved.

At a time when we are about to establish a basis for Canadian citizenship some in high official positions in the Government, if reported correctly, give evidence of having little knowledge of what is written in the Citizenship Bill, or little intention of paying much heed to it as an over-all rule.

A high official of the Department of Labor was reported a couple of weeks ago, in reference to a group of about 1,500 people of Japanese race who are leaving for Japan, to have said, "If any of them ever get over to Japan they are certainly never coming back here."

Complete statistics are not yet available as to the make-up of the group now leaving, but according to the *New Canadian* of June 1 "It seems probable that at least half of the 1,500 'repatriates' will consist of Canadian born children." "Of 265 persons leaving from Lemon Creek," the *New Canadian* details, "153 are Canadian born children, while 34 are naturalized Canadians and 78 are Japanese nationals."

The Ottawa Labor Department official was reported in the press as going on further to state that "Those who are going back now are those who genuinely want to go back." The genuineness of the desires of these people to go to Japan must be interpreted not so much in relation to the attractiveness of a country few of them know much about but chiefly in relation to Canada's treatment of these our own citizens. Peace-loving, industrious people . . . of proven loyalty . . . deprived of homes and property . . . kept under police guard in concentration "Ghost towns" . . . now given free passage to Japan at Canadian Government expense, and $200 for spending money! No reader can fail to grasp this story as a whole. No high-sounding words can cover up the tragic significance of what has been and is happening to these people.

The time approaches when the legal aspects of the Japanese Canadian exile case will come before the Privy Council in London. Within a few weeks it is possible that Canada's treatment of these innocent people (whatever the legal decision) will come before the bar of wider world moral judgment. Already folks in the U.S.A. are writing for information. Already papers like the Washington *Post* are taking up the question. Editorially, on June 10, it describes Canada's treatment of the Japanese-Canadians as "An odious manifestation of racialism." The paper reviews the deportation Orders-in-Council and the pending appeal to the Privy Council and urges the abandonment of the whole proposal. "Three-quarters of the people facing deportation are Canadian citizens," the Washington *Post* continues. "Thus, for them, deportation will mean exile — an abhorrent form of punishment." "It is a treatment which in a real sense cheapens Canadian citizenship, right of which ought not to be so readily revocable," the *Post* concludes.

When the wider world of opinion begins to express itself in such terms as these, it is time Canadians became more than ever aware of the moral responsibility of people and Government to get the obnoxious exile Orders-in-Council rescinded. It is a time when every Canadian must "stand on guard" for liberty.

Toronto, Ont.. HUGH MACMILLAN

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British Films in U.S.

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WITH reference to the article, "Britain Divided Over Bogart Or Bacon", in SATURDAY NIGHT, April 27, it may be true that the masses in the United States of America may not like British films, yet during my six months visit to Southern California I have found that the educated and thoughtful people are enthusiastic about them. Such people are the cultured, the writers, the travelled, the sophisticated.

Just as I, English born and educated, although having lived in the United States for seven years and now living in Canada, frequently find it difficult to follow dialogue in Hollywood films and in American radio, so do the American masses find it difficult to follow English dialogue. British films for American consumption should not use a too pronounced English accent if they are to be appreciated by the American people.

The pictures most highly recommended to me here by people whose opinion I value have been:— "The Lost Weekend," "Blythe Spirit," "Vacation From Marriage," and "The Seventh Veil."

MURIEL M. HUMPHREY
Los Angeles, Cal.

Sable Island Horses

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN the illustrated article on Sable Island, by Norman K. Campbell, in your issue of June 8, it is stated that the wild horses on the island are descendants of French cavalry horses which swam ashore from the wreck of the frigate *L'Africaine* in 1822.

Whether or not the stock received augmentation, and an infusion of new blood, on that occasion (as it did on other occasions), this was certainly not the origin of the distinctive "Sable Island ponies". In 1801 the Nova Scotia government established the life-saving station on the island. In 1802 the superintendent of that station already mentioned the wild horses in his report. In 1803 he captured four and sent them to Halifax. In 1805 he reported that, the presence of some shipwrecked men on the island having led to a shortage of provisions, a number of the wild horses were killed for food.

Already in 1828 Haliburton described the horses as a distinctive breed "similar to Orkney ponies". And in 1864 Dr. Gilpin gave a detailed description of the breed, from which it appears that it was then the same distinctive type of sturdy, heavily maned pony with which Nova Scotians were very familiar half a century ago, when the government thinned the herds by bringing shipments to Halifax and selling them there. Any accession of "cavalry horses" in 1822 must apparently have been a minor factor, and must have been absorbed without much influence on the peculiar characteristics of the indigenous breed. The actual origin of the ponies is uncertain. (See Haliburton's "Nova Scotia" 1828; Patterson's "Sable Island, its History and Phenomena" Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. 1894).

Chester, N.S. WINTHROP BELL

Balking At Elmore

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I AGREE with your stand on Dominion Day, but I don't see how you can stretch your mantle to cover Elmore Philpott. If speech should be so free, what had Goebbels that Philpott hasn't? Let him be free to spout his smears "for free" to his own public, but why pay him good Canadian money to do it? Surely we can get news reviews without so much personal bias. So many people who won't bother to read or think, take such opinions ready made, more readily because they are usually destructive.

AN ADMIRING READER
Vancouver, B. C.

Rule By Numbers

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

DISCUSSING the recent French plebiscite, Mr. Willson Woodside wrote (SATURDAY NIGHT, May 11): "I have seen this system of numbers used in Germany, under the Weimar regime. . . All one has to do is gather, say 50,000 votes in ones or twos or hundreds from all corners of the country, and one can sit in parliament as leader of a new party."

The basic procedure under the Reich Electoral Law of the Weimar Republic was as follows. If the candidates of a certain party obtained an excess of votes over 60,000 or a multiple thereof in individual electoral districts, such excess votes were added up and the total was counted for that party on the so-called Reich List. For each 60,000 of the total the party then sent a member to the Reichstag from the Reich List.

But—and this is the salient point—no party could elect a greater number of members by way of the Reich List than it had elected in individual electoral districts. Consequently, no party could elect any member at all by way of the Reich List if it had not elected at least one member in some electoral district. This clause was incorporated in the Reich Electoral Law (S 32) to prevent precisely the contingency Mr. Woodside says he has seen in Germany.

Being mistaken in his premises Mr. Woodside necessarily is wrong in his conclusion: "The result was, in Germany, that there were 38 parties in the Reichstag." Whatever the reason for the large number of parties in Germany, the electoral system had no bearing on it. If we in Canada counted each "Independent" member of Parliament as the leader of a party (and many of the German "parties" amounted to no more than that) we would also have a fairly large number of parties in Parliament.

By the way, the largest number of parties ever represented in the Reichstag was 15; not, as Mr. Woodside says, 38. On various occasions, however, some thirty parties offered candidates for election.

Toronto, Ont. R. M. COPER

"I Didn't Say That"

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I READ with much interest what Miss Ann Johnson thinks of me and regret that she should have such a very imperfect understanding of what we talked about. However, I don't wish to challenge the whole of the article, but there is one statement in it which I must repudiate and should be glad if you would do it publicly in your columns.

There is a supposed quotation from me which is at complete variance with my opinions. I do not believe that the hope of improvement of conditions for the workers rests with the well-to-do. My view is the exact reverse, and I do not believe that paternal schemes would ever be the solution to our industrial or social problems. The only sure way of real advance is through the medium of socialism achieved and applied by the working class and the people as a whole.

I am sorry to have to differ this way, but it is a very serious matter for me politically to suggest that I could possibly have so perverse a notion as is attributed to me in quotation marks by Miss Johnson.

Regina, Sask. GEORGE W. CADBURY

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

A COMMENTATOR in the *Sunday Times* (London) writes that Prime Minister King lives up to the Talleyrand precept of "above all, no excess of zeal." Except, of course, in the observance of the Talleyrand precept.

•

From a financial editorial:

"The average individual is blissfully indifferent to any symptoms of inflation."

But we do get that funny deflation feeling about a week before each pay-day.

•

Three Canadian companies have received government permits to export mouth organs. This seems to be a move in the right direction.

•

Dr. Frigon of the C.B.C., in his annual report, says that Frequency Modulation stations to be provided across Canada will help cut out static. He did not mention whether any provisions were being made to cut out those early-morning studio announcers who work so hard dishing out corn flakes.

•

Business As Usual

A correspondent wants to know why so much talk about the latest models of everything, when they are impossible to get. We understand, however, that no complaints are being made by those ladies who have recently done business with maternity institutions.

•

Statistics show that ministers live the longest lives, doctors the shortest. One conjecture for this is that ministers thrive on voluntary contributions, while most doctors have to chase after their accounts.

A recent newspaper report describes a daylight raid by burglars on a mining stockbroker's premises, and states that, finding nothing of value, "the bandits got away without being caught." In our last encounter with a mining stockbroker we were not so fortunate.

•

A masculine fashion note in a recent advertisement points out that the smart suit eliminates the waistline; but before this trend becomes generally popular, it looks as if many natural obstacles will have to be removed.

•

A Tokyo message reports that the Japanese are being given their first soap operas by the American operators of local radio stations. While the Japanese should not be allowed to forget their war guilt, we question the wisdom of carrying reprisals too far.

•

Discordant Note

A musical journal says that most of North America's six million pianos are out of tune. No wonder so many fellows spend so much time away from home in the picket lines.

•

A Hollywood film company has announced its intention of producing the Bible in technicolour. And now we may expect one of those smart script fellows to give us a bright and snappy ending to the Book on Job.

•

An Australian farmer has installed a radio in his milking shed, because it keeps the cows quiet, and "they even seem to like the news." After what they hear, it is likely that the beasts appreciate the advantages of being cows.

•

We hesitate to suggest that the scarcity of antique furniture mentioned in a Vancouver paper recently has anything to do with the B.C. lumbermen's strike.

This little girl lives in Albania and the boy in Greece. They are about to be given new clothing from U.N.R.R.A. distributed by their local voluntary societies. Since April, 7,000,000 garments and 125,000 blankets have been distributed by U.N.R.R.A. The National Clothing Collection continues until June 29, during which period firehalls across Canada are acting as depots for used clothing so urgently needed overseas. Street cleaning departments will also collect individual bundles until this date.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

progress (or are governed by the consent of their family head), who are therefore liable to deportation under the orders, and who now desire to remain in Canada. The only possible defence that can be raised and ever has been raised for the deportation of these people is that they did at one time express a willingness to be deported. There are many cases in which it is extremely doubtful whether that desire was genuine even at the time it was expressed. The consciousness of being the object of deep-seated hostility in the hearts and minds of the people by whom they were surrounded, the desire to be "cooperative" with the government of the country, the hope that conditions would not be too bad in the land of their ancestors — all of these were doubtless factors in the decision to sign, which is represented by the defenders of deportation (including the Minister of Labor) as itself a conclusive evidence of disloyalty sufficient to justify removal from the country.

It is still possible that the Government may never act upon the powers given it by these orders. But that in our opinion is not enough. If not rescinded, the orders will remain in force, constituting a perpetual threat of disaster and a perpetual obstacle to security for all the persons to whom they apply and still worse, a perpetual precedent for similar action against helpless minorities in the future. Moreover, though this has nothing to do with the ethics of the case, they will also be a cause of bitter and lasting hostility to Canada every-

THE LANDLESS

(F/O Frank Morgan, R.C.A.F.)

THE landless
These at length are the lost,
Knotted of hand, yet ignorant of her tenderness,
The slender of hold, who do not know her strength,
Who holding her deep-digged substance are not held there,
Switching on her incalculable melt-waters
Are not moved by them,
Eating into unproven but prodigal forest
Are not eaten into, or yet
Tending the seed, and more scent of her
Are rootless and without settlement
Lineage or race;
Whose habit is not of their habitat
Whose features do not disclose her face —
So you would say of that
Cool-temperate, clear blue eye, crinkled at corner,
Weathered skin, wrinkled about the neck, or
The solid bonework of brow and of cheek-bone,
The sensitive lips, with a laugh where they suck in,
"This is she, sure enough, this is she,
This is the Northland, Oh!
This is Muskoka, Algonquin, Timagami,
Is Ontario."

These only are lost, then, who've got
No basalt at the heart's bottom,
Never have felt the roaring pour through
Of her turbined and pyloned great waters,
Nor the solemnity of her million trees,
Each of which stands alone in the thronging wilderness;
Who have no view to
The tenderness of flowers, which, though unheeded
Heed the world want and the need and
Load the air with surreptitious beauty.
But in his heart who holds and always will have her,
Whatever may happen here,
Though weak, she will be a world at ward, his warder,
A massive boulder against his shoulder,
Timber for tempest, however tough the time
Tough against time —
Until the physiography of her face shall find
And bear away the inadequate line,
Storm out of stern land tear
Glacier across rocks wear down
The flaccid and the faltering limb,
Featuring herself in him,
And stamping a greatness there, whoever he may be;
Till in his eye, his jaw, you read
The overwhelming wave smashed at the headland,
And wondering, you will say,
"Is this not Kenora, Kakebeka, Thunder Bay,
This boy?"

JAMES WREFORD

" NOW, IF YOU BULKY ONES WOULD GATHER ROUND AND GIVE IT THE BENEFIT OF YOUR SHADE FOR A WHILE....."
Argentina
Russia
USA
UNRRA
World Food Organisation
LOU

SITE FOR OASIS IN THE DESERT *Copyright in All Countries*

where in the Orient, and will gravely impair our commercial prospects in every non-white country. We therefore believe, in common with a very large number of responsible public bodies and many leading citizens of Canada, that Parliament should act upon the representations of the Co-operative Committee on Japanese-Canadians, and instruct the Government to rescind these orders.

Quebec Schools

THE problem of who shall pay for education in the Province of Quebec is becoming urgent, and the latest legislation in the province does not seem likely to do much to settle it. There is much truth in the contention that the methods of financing all the local services, of which education is an important part, throw much too heavy a burden on real estate. This is a condition which is not confined to Quebec, but it is made especially difficult there by the debt burden resulting from past maladministration in many municipalities, and in the French school districts by the exceptionally large number of children of school age in proportion to the real estate assessable for their education.

But the most difficult problem of the whole educational set-up of Quebec arises from the fact that both of the types of schools provided for by the B.N.A. Act are in that province specifically religious, either Catholic or Protestant as the case may be, and there is no secular school at all. The result of this is that the Jews, who are neither Catholics nor Protestants, have no absolute right of access to either type of school. As they are not at present up to the average of the Protestant population in point of relation of taxable capacity to number of school children (and possibly for other reasons which could not be so specifically stated), there is a disposition on the part of the Protestant school boards to decline to accommodate Jewish children, and neither the Catholics nor the Jews have exhibited any desire to have the Jews attend the Catholic schools. It is almost unthinkable that there should be established a third school system with its own taxes and administration, but that is the only logical outcome of the attitude adopted by some of the Protestant school boards.

Indian Health

CANADIANS who feel inclined to point the finger of scorn at Great Britain because under its political control the people of India have an extremely high death and disease rate might do well to turn their attention to that Indian Empire of which Canada is herself the administrator — the North American Indians who are under our Indian Department. Canadians who are not Indians can and do achieve a great deal for the betterment of their own health conditions, through both their provincial and federal governments; Canadians who are Indians are in this respect entirely in the hands of the Dominion Government, in the election of which they have no vote.

In the debate on the Health and Welfare estimates in the Commons recently Mr. Nicholson told the House that American doctors who during the war operated a hospital at Churchill and made emergency flights to some of the Indian communities had said to him: "You Canadians should be ashamed of yourselves for tolerating the conditions which prevail in many of these Indian communities where the original settlers in Canada have been denied medical, hospital and general services."

There is room for hope for some improvement in this state of affairs, if public opinion really desires it and puts some pressure on the politicians. The House of Commons has set up a committee on Indian Affairs, and the Minister of Health and Welfare has expressed the hope that "in a few years it will be possible to make substantial improvements in the health and welfare of our Indians and Eskimos". This is encouraging, but the sad fact remains that the people at Ottawa who have the spending of the money of the taxpayers are not likely to spend much more than they have to on keeping alive the Indians who have no votes, unless there is a strong demand for such expenditure by the other Canadians who have votes.

No True Democracy

EVIDENCE in the trial of a participant in another hold-up case in which the Tobias killers were also involved included the statement, said to have been made by one of the hold-up men, that they were out to clean up all the Jewish storekeepers. We have already pointed out the very dangerous possibility that young bandits of this class may believe themselves to be safer in making attacks on Jews, Chinese and other minority races than in going after persons of Anglo-Saxon stock. We should like our readers to ask themselves very seriously whether they believe that the verdict in the Tobias case would have been the same if the victim had been a prominent member of one of the largest Christian congregations.

A community which does not give, so far as is in its power, the same measure of protection to all its citizens is not a true democracy.

Mr. Mitchell Is Slow

THE Minister of Labor has not exactly added to his standing by his behavior in connection with the seamen's strike. His discovery last week that "overnight revolutionaries" were "professing to give leadership to the rank and file of the seamen's organization" was amazingly belated. No change had taken place in the personnel of the leadership, and apparently the only circumstance that led Mr. Mitchell to discover its overnight revolutionary character was the fact that somebody posted up a bill announcing that he would speak in Welland along with Mr. "Pat" Sullivan and Mr. C. S. Jackson, when he had never consented to do anything of the kind. As proof of overnight revolutionary character this is rather mild compared with a lot of things that Mr. Sullivan and his aides have been doing and saying ever since their strike began.

The country at large, we think, realizes the extreme difficulty of Mr. Mitchell's position and the good intent of the efforts that he has made to avoid appearing hostile to any labor organization, however unlawful some of its operations may have been. So long as there is any prospect of a strike being amicably settled a certain amount of this tolerance is excusable; but Mr. Mitchell cannot have been unaware for a long time past that some of the unions are being led by "the usual gang of overnight revolutionaries", by which he obviously means the Communists, and that "the Communist crowd in this country do not want a settlement of strikes".

Amendment Process

THE Progressive Conservative amendment to the Government's redistribution proposal asks that the Government "be required to consult at once the several provinces and upon satisfactory conclusion of such consultation be authorized to present a humble address to His Majesty" in the terms of the original resolution.

This is of course entirely meaningless, and is meant to be meaningless. It is utterly impossible that the process of amending the Canadian constitution should be made dependent upon so vague and indefinable a thing as "satisfactory conclusion of such consultations." Consultation is not an exact thing, and has no definition in law. Nobody knows what is the conclusion of a consultation, unless the consultants come to a perfect agreement and nothing is left to consult about. A satisfactory conclusion means nothing whatever, for it does not specify to whom it is to be satisfactory; if anybody thinks that a consultation involving one Dominion and nine provinces can ever reach a conclusion satisfactory to all these parties, he must be totally ignorant of the elementary facts of human nature.

The plain truth is that the Progressive Conservative party dare not, and will not, make itself responsible for any concrete proposal for a method of constitutional amendment (in which respect it is no worse than any other political party), and at the same time refuses to admit the possibility of the constitution being amended by the only method which is open until a definite procedure is determined upon. In the particular matter about which amendment is now sought, the existing unamended situation is perfectly satisfactory to Ontario, the chief Conservative province. But the time will come when the Conservative party will have reasons for desiring an amendment to the constitution, and it may then regret having taken a position which in effect makes amendment impossible by establishing conditions which cannot be fulfilled because nobody knows what they mean.

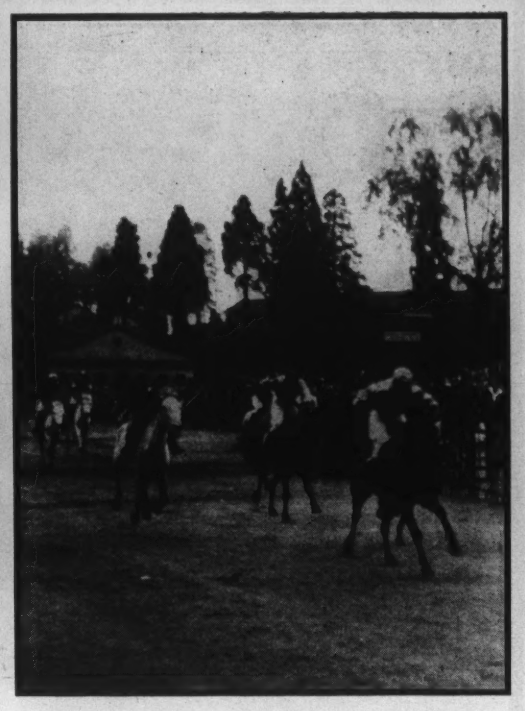
No political act so urgently requires to be safeguarded by the most meticulous precision in regard to every detail of procedure than that of amending the constitution. The slightest vagueness or uncertainty is bound to lead to misunderstanding and bitterness which may easily become so serious as to wreck the national unity. We can imagine nothing more dangerous than the doctrine that the Canadian constitution can be amended "upon a satisfactory conclusion of consultations," and cannot be amended without such conclusion. The present situation is dangerous enough, with the constitution amendable in effect by mere resolution of the two Houses of Parliament, and with a general recognition that in certain matters (about whose extent there is no very definite idea) such a resolution is not nearly sufficient. But to move from that situation, which at least is a natural product of a historical process, to a situation in which by our own deliberate act we make amendment dependent upon three things—consultation, conclusion and satisfaction—none of which has any definite meaning, would be a backward step of the most serious kind.

Proposals that redistribution should be put off until after the 1951 census are not only outrageous in themselves but do nothing to meet the constitutional problem. Such deferment can only be effected by another constitutional amendment, which according to the provincialists should itself receive the consent of the provinces.

But the lesson of the whole business is that Canada cannot much longer defer the task of devising her own method of constitutional amendment.

Racing High in Himalayas Has Unusual Thrills

General view of the racetrack at Lebong which natives from the surrounding villages attend in large numbers. Quite a few people from the plains brave the mountain roads.



The finish of a race in the main street—notable for the momentary absence of cloud.

Waiting for the next race—two hill stable boys with one of the racing ponies.

Typical families watching the races from the hillside at one end of the Lebong course.

"RACING in the clouds" suggests either a sport of the ancient gods, or of aviators out for a thrill, but, at Lebong, in the Himalayas it is an actual fact. Here, clouds passing frequently over the mountainside partially or completely obscure the races, and unseen finishes are often the subject of much dispute. These clouds pass quickly, but only occasionally may the whole course be seen.

Lebong, situated on the spur of the Lesser Himalayas between the states of Nepal and Bhutan with the vast plateau of Tibet to the north, is 5,970 feet above the sea. Across the Himalayan barrier there is a constant flow of air northwards, more active in the daytime than at night, but the resultant cloudy atmosphere only appears to increase the popularity of the race course. The temperature rarely goes above 90 even in the "hot season," while 100 inches of rain fall between June and October.

The surrounding scenery is extremely beautiful, lofty and rugged slopes separated by deep valleys, the lower slopes densely vegetated or under cultivation. Tea is the chief crop, while the cinchona cultivation for the manufacture of quinine is also extensive. Over 4,000 species of rhododendron are found in the surrounding hills. Lebong's racing season is from the beginning of April to the start of the rains.

FROM Lebong itself and from the many scattered villages, the natives journey on foot on Sundays to Darjeeling, eight miles from Lebong. Here in the market they sell their tiger skins, rugs, jewellery, gurkha knives, prayer wheels, grains and tobacco, and so get the money with which to gamble at Lebong's races.

The race track at Lebong is a quarter-mile circuit fenced in with wooden stakes and the race actually finishes in the main street of the village. The entries are hill ponies trained and ridden by Nepalese and Tibetans, and, as the ponies have to pass their stables each time round the track, they not infrequently refuse to finish the course.

TO ATTEND a race meeting at Lebong, a ride has to be taken on a toy-like train from Siliguri, 300 miles north of Calcutta at the foot of the mountain range, to Darjeeling, 7,000 feet above sea level. Thence the would-be racegoer must travel the descending road to Lebong.

The spectators are mostly hill people, all of whom are heavy gamblers; many of the women and some of the men have babies slung on their backs. In the "hot season," Europeans and wealthy Indians from the plains add to the varied mixture of the scene.

Patronizing the tote before the start of a race. The women, as well as the men, are ardent gamblers.

This is what a race usually looks like—in fact, the view here is quite clear. Finishes are at times totally obscured.

Umbrellas aloft, spectators look on while jockeys wait in the enclosure for their mounts.

The mistiness calls for some sort of headgear; two Tibetan spectators display widely-divergent tastes.

Saskatchewan's Student Veterans Enjoy Life

By Alan Phillips

The four buildings which have been converted into 88 one, two and three-room apartments have a full-time director and staff of 14.

Wives attend weekly meetings to discuss community welfare. Mothers take turns supervising the nursery - - - first set up by a specialist.

The desire to be well-informed is very marked, and veterans meet weekly for the serious study of world events in relation to Canada.

Norman Michie studies for a degree in law while his wife, Ruth, plays with their son, Kim. Veterans find that a well-planned community life frees their minds for conscientious study.

LIKE every other Canadian university squaring off with the student veteran problem, the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon had a headache in housing. It was plain by last summer's applications that the city of Saskatoon could not accommodate all the veterans who this term were seeking university and vocational training under the Dominion's postwar training program. And many of the men returning for a fresh start had wives and children in tow.

The problem became the property of the Hon. J. H. Sturdy, Minister of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation for the province. Mr. Sturdy came up with an idea. Its originality was unspectacular, but its development is a highlight of organizational planning.

Four Saskatoon buildings, formerly Air Force later Army, were owned by the Department of National Defence. Two were barracks, one was a central mess and one was officers' quarters. With the cooperation of Ottawa's Department of Veteran's Affairs the red tape was slashed and the buildings sold outright to the Saskatchewan government.

Their conversion carried a couple of local question marks, quickly dispelled when the provincial government set up the Saskatchewan Reconstruction Housing Corporation as a crown company in charge of remodelling and administration. When the Company's carpenters had finished their job Saskatoon had 88 new apartments: 50 one-room, 24 two-room and 14 three-room suites. In addition there was a dormitory that could house 20 single men.

THE renting problem was strictly a matter of selection. It was considered of such importance that an allocation committee was formed consisting of representatives from the University, Saskatoon Rehabilitation Council, Canadian Vocational Training, and the Housing Corporation. They formulated a primary renting condition: occupants must be ex-servicemen attending the University or taking vocational training. They decided that priority should be given to married veterans, particularly those with children. By the time fall classes began, the apartments were ready for occupancy.

Rentals were fixed by the Corporation at rates which would set off any current "For Rent" column: $20 a month for 1-room suites, $25 for two, and $30 for three rooms. The apartments are unfurnished; heat and water are provided, the students pay for their own electric light. Had the project ended here those responsible could well have boasted of success, but having cleared the housing hurdle Saskatoon went on to pattern a unique design for living.

TODAY over 250 people, including 70 children, live normal home lives on budgets tailored to a veteran student's income. Residents have taken over their own apartment house organization. A General Assembly consisting of all occupants is broken down into 10 groups, each group chooses a councillor to represent them on the Community Council. The Council is the executive body of the Assembly; every month it meets to discuss and settle mutual questions and problems. Each group also elects a member to each of five committees: Kitchen and Dining room, House Management, Child Welfare, Social and Recreational, and Finance.

Meals, planned to a weekly diet, are served cafeteria style, in a common dining room for all occupants. Wives are allowed to use the kitchens to prepare box lunches for the men to take with them to the University; the children lunch in the day nursery operated by the wives, who attend lectures on child psychology. To facilitate preparation of a snack after an evening's study, all apartments are equipped with hot-plates. Board is $20 a month for adults, $5 a month for children.

THE Assembly also finances social and recreational activities. On Saturday nights there is often a dance in the Common Room, the community lounge which the rest of the week serves as a recreation room. While the men spend most of their spare time studying, they arrange once a week to attend group study meetings where they discuss world events in relation to Canada. Amateur woodworkers may man a bench in a basement carpentry shop, complete with lathe. Additional conveniences are the common laundry rooms, drying rooms and the shower rooms.

Many of the veterans living in the community apartments are now taking summer extension courses. Freed from the worry of family supervision, housing and high living costs, these ex-servicemen are proving the possibility of communal living. There is also a strong possibility they may be future salesmen of cooperation and common sense.

Families meet in the community dining room. Diet is planned with special attention to children's needs.

Dances are held on Saturdays in the lounge which, during the week, is a recreation room for indoor games.

Students studying mechanical draughting. Summer courses are taken to catch up on work missed.

The large, well-equipped kitchen has a staff of nine, including the dietitian, a home economics graduate who insists on a banana a day for each child.

Occupation of Japan Enters New Phase

By WILLIAM COURTENAY

The recent general elections in Japan marked the commencement of a very critical period in the Allied occupation. In the East as in the West, the months from June to October will see the world's severest strain, but, as long as the Allies occupy Japan, they must see that the people are fed, and, until this year's harvest is gathered, it will be necessary for nations with surpluses to help feed their former Japanese as well as German enemies, if millions are not to die.

Meanwhile, the Japs' rations cannot be further reduced.

The new Cabinet of Premier Yoshida includes representatives of the Progressive and Liberal parties. The coalition gives him a small majority in the Diet, supplemented by independent support.

THE first phase of the occupation of Japan ended with the holding of the first postwar general elections recently. The second phase, started in May, will carry General MacArthur and his Advisory Council through the critical months until the next harvest is gathered; until the nation's food supply for 1947 is assured; and until the new Diet is functioning smoothly.

Japan's new Diet convened for the first time on May 16 in the granite Diet building in Tokio. The new government was formed by the new premier, Shigeru Yoshida, after Tetsu Katayama, a Social Democrat, refused to form a coalition Cabinet with the conservative Progressive and Liberal parties. Acting premier before the elections had been Baron Kiguro Shidehara, who remains in the Cabinet as Vice Premier.

The general task of the long period of occupation and garrison duties which will mark the third phase—by far the lengthiest—will begin in 1947 and will continue until the Allies feel that Japan can stand on her own legs as an agricultural and non-aggressive nation.

In the first phase, MacArthur's tasks were threefold. Firstly, strategic; secondly, political; thirdly, economic. He had first to secure his military hold on the Japanese Empire and to assure it beyond risks of danger or uprising. He was then faced with the task of purging the government, the remnants of the Diet and all the government offices, the provincial and prefectural governments and indeed the whole national and local life of Japan, of those tainted with collaboration with the militarists.

This task alone in any land is gigantic, for there are the twin problems of trying to rule the country with the aid of the local people while, at the same time, knocking from under them the very supports upon which they have been dependent for the structure and functioning of government.

One Party Background

In Japan, as in Germany, only one party was allowed in power prior to and during the war. In Japan it took the form of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association — an apparently democratic organization formed from a desire to give patriotic support to the throne. Since no parties ever opposed the throne, such a movement could not have had any reason for a natural birth or growth. It was, indeed, a creation of Tojo and the military clique.

They used it to foster the notion of the divine origin of the Emperor; to issue edicts in his name which, because of their divine derivation, could not be challenged; and they gradually extinguished the flame of liberalism and freedom of speech in the Diet until they had reduced its members to "yes-men" who were supporters of the one party. The few prepared to resist and stand up for liberty were removed by assassination. Most of those who remained and who then supported Tojo and the expansionists became tainted by the tar they touched.

MacArthur has cleansed the stables of them all. Yet he was confronted with the problem of securing a Japanese Government which could be composed of men of experience who were at the same time untainted by collaboration with the militarists.

Baron Shidehara could at least claim to have been out of the picture for 15 or 16 years in retirement, for he was one of those Liberals who would not work with the Tojo regime. It amounted to this then—that MacArthur had to rely on a team (naturally, of old men) who had been out of office, out of power and out of experience for 16 years.

Dapper

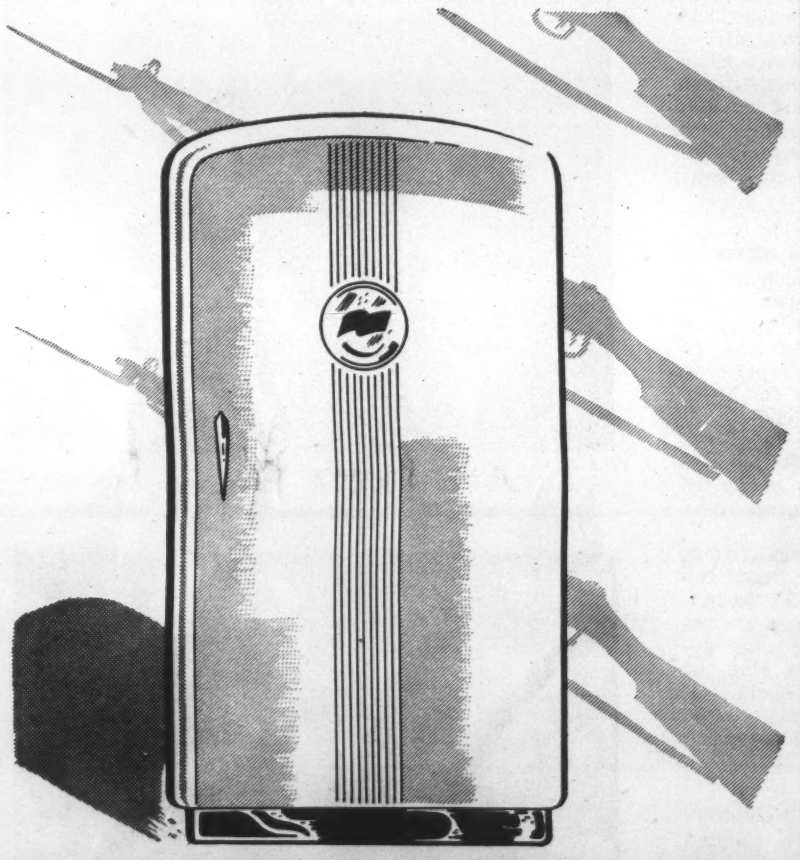
The new premier, dapper, 68-year-old Yoshida, has a long record as a diplomat in London, Rome and Washington. Japanese militarists considered him a "peacemonger" during the war. In June, 1945, he was imprisoned for advising the Emperor to surrender.

In the Diet Yoshida has the support of Shidehara's Progressive party and the Liberals. This coalition gives him a small majority in the Diet, supplemented by independent support.

His Cabinet, which was appointed a month ago, includes 5 Liberals, 4 Progressives, and 4 Independents. Yoshida himself has the foreign minister's portfolio and the first and second Demobilization Ministries—formerly the War and Navy departments. At the last minute the premier had to make substitutes for two purged members.

Hirao Wada, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, 43 years old, is the youngest member of the Cabinet. He was appointed after Yoshida's first choice was purged.

When it comes to the Civil Service, which is the framework in the state



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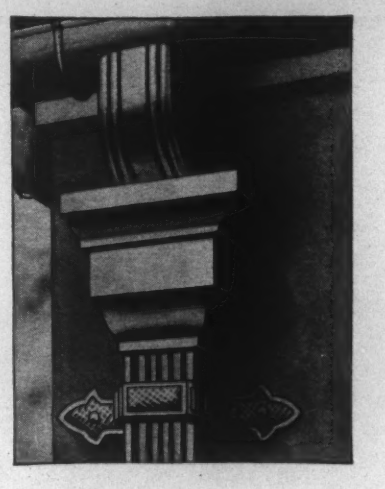
A graduate of Toronto and McGill Universities, he joined the Owens-Illinois Glass Co., Toledo, Ohio, in 1931 as Physicist and Research Engineer and was engaged in establishing a Physics Laboratory.

In 1936, he became associated on behalf of Owens-Illinois with the well-known glass technologist Dr. F. W. Preston, in the development of standard testing procedure for the Glass Container Industry.

In 1938, he undertook the development of improved technical control in the manufacture of Glass Blocks.

During the early part of the war, he returned to Canada and was intimately associated with the development of the manufacture of optical glass at Research Enterprises Limited. Subsequently, he acted in the capacity of Director of Inspection and Control.



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and the prefectures alike, it is harder still to reconcile the twin policies of the purge of the tainted and the retention of experience. Without the latter, neither national nor local government can function. Yet the experienced must by the very nature of their length of service be also those who collaborated with the Tojo militarists.

The late General Patton met the same problem in Bavaria and was criticized for retaining too many Nazis in the administration. General MacArthur has met it in Korea, and has been forced to retain some tainted Japs until enough Koreans are trained to run their own country.

The conferment of new freedoms upon the Japanese has gone hand-in-hand with the political task of the purge, however. The Japs never fought for freedom of speech, religion, etc. Had the Allies never invaded, the Japanese would never have received these benefits. The Allies have won them and are handing them to the Nips "on a plate."

MacArthur has permitted all political parties to arise; has banished the "thought police"—for dangerous thoughts constituted a black crime in Japan under Tojo. MacArthur has also purged the school books and the police.

New Freedom

The new Diet now has a clean slate on which to write its new Constitution. It has a new found freedom. How it will use it remains to be seen. Since Japan never fought for this freedom, she may not treasure it—at least until she has seen how it works, and has learned to lean on it as a sure guide and as something conferring a fuller, grander life on the individual than ever previously experienced.

In the economic sphere, MacArthur's task in the first phase has revolved around the formidable problems of feeding the Japs while converting them from an industrial economy, with a great war potential behind it, to an agricultural economy with the claws for mischief completely and finally drawn.

Here, too, he is hoisted on the horns of a dilemma. Hitherto the Japs fed some sixty per cent of their population from home sources and imported the other 40 per cent of their food from Formosa, Korea and other territories they have exploited for over forty years, during the period of the expansion of their population.

MacArthur expects some real effort on the part of the new government in meeting the problem. The first tasks of the Minister of Agriculture will be to uncover food stocks hoarded by farmers, secure full quotas of the sweet potato and wheat crops soon to be harvested, improve the transportation system, and, if necessary, apply to the Allies for food imports.

When all Japanese from Manchuria, China, Korea, Formosa, and from the islands where they campaigned around Australia, are back in their homeland, the population of Japan will be 80,000,000. Normally a Jap ate the equivalent of five cups of rice daily—that is, in good times. For two or three years he has been eating the equivalent of two cups. Clearly his rations cannot further be depressed, while, at the same time, he can no longer plunder those outer territories which he overran.

No More Robbing

To make up the difference he must now purchase his food from neighbors who have more than they need. There are surpluses of rice in several lands after last season's bumper crops. But, if he is to buy this difference of up to 40 per cent of his food requirements, he must be allowed sufficient foreign trade to earn the dollars and sterling with which to pay cash for his needs in the lands which he cannot now rob. Either this economic policy must be pursued, or the occupying power must bleed itself to feed its foe.

The only other alternative is to evacuate the country, allow millions to die of starvation this year, and, quoting the old adage that "What the eyes don't see the heart doesn't grieve over," reflect that a reduction of her population by many millions will ultimately render Japan manageable.

As long as the Allies occupy the country they must see that the people are fed. Of the two policies, the former is being adopted. Japan is being allowed to export sufficient silk, etc., to earn money to buy her necessities in world markets.

In the East as in the West, the months from June to October will see the world's severest strain. At the end of April the harvests garnered last autumn had been consumed. To fill the gap till next autumn, when this year's crops are gathered, the whole world has to tighten its belt, and the lands with surpluses will have to contribute to feed the German and Japanese enemies if millions are not to die.

In the meanwhile the men of Japan's defeated forces are still trudging home from the wars and from the lands they temporarily submerged. These will prove useful hands in the fields to increase the crops for the next harvest. The summer months of 1947 may not be as severe as this period of June to October in 1946.

The end of the first phase in Japan thus finds the Allies strategically in control; it finds the new Japan upon the threshold of a newfound freedom; it finds the land in the stages of conversion to an agricultural economy, with just sufficient industry to help pay for vitally required imports.

Good Augury

The success which has undoubtedly attended MacArthur's efforts, in these first ten months since the Allies entered Japan on August 30 last, augurs well for the completion of the economic changeover in the coming months, and for the prospects of a new political life with greater freedom for the Japs.

If the Allies will only stay in the country long enough — say, twenty-five years—there is a fair prospect of turning the Japanese into a decent, peace-loving nation and of then re-admitting them into the world family.

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OTTAWA LETTER

Four Main Matters Before House Committee Examining C.B.C.

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

THE committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the operations and policies of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has now been sitting for several weeks. The first meeting was for purposes of organization, and it was followed by statements of the Minister responsible (Hon. J. J. McCann) and of the Chairman of the Board of Governors (A. Davidson Dunton) and high executive officers of the Corporation. These have been in the nature of a survey of the activities of the period since the Committee last sat (1944) and an exposition of the aims and policies of the Corporation. There has been no extensive examination of witnesses, and no controversial issues have yet been explored. That is yet to come.

When the committee was appointed, it appeared that there were at least four matters which would give rise to criticism and possibly sharp differences of opinion within the committee:

1. The C.B.C. announced some time ago that it proposed to exercise its right to take over certain wavelengths being used by private broadcasting stations. On behalf of the latter it has been contended that this is an unwarrantable confiscation of private rights.

2. Premier Drew, after the failure of the Dominion-Provincial Conference to reach an agreement, sought to purchase time over a broadcasting network in order to present the viewpoint of Ontario. This was refused on the ground that it conflicted with established C.B.C. policy, but he was offered a smaller amount of time on a sustaining basis. This incident made it likely that the policy of disposing of time on live political and public issues would be reexamined at this year's sitting of the radio committee.

3. Several provincial governments want to operate their own broadcasting stations. This desire is natural enough but it raises serious difficulties. If a provincial government owns a station, what is to prevent the party in power in that province from using it to disseminate party propaganda to its own electorate? What is to guarantee the opposition party or parties in that province an equal chance to put their own philosophy before the voters? And when general election campaigns come around, how can the C.B.C. maintain a fair, non-partisan distribution of broadcasting time if provincially-owned stations are free to engage vigorously in such a campaign on behalf of the political party which they happen to favor?

4. Under the policy laid down when the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation was created, all broadcasting was to be coordinated "through exclusive control being vested in the nationally owned system." This covered both the character of programs and the control of all wireline networks. This policy gives the C.B.C.—as it was intended to do—jurisdiction over privately-owned stations. The policy is under attack from the latter, on the ground that it gives a government monopoly control over its privately-owned competitors. The argument is being advanced that both systems should be under the control of an independent commission, such as the F.C.C. in the United States or the Board of Transport Comissioners in Canada.

Constant Scrutiny

The traditional policy of the C.B.C. is obviously not sacrosanct, and it is a healthy thing that its aims and operations should be under constant scrutiny by parliament, which represents the will of the Canadian people. It will be recalled that parliament, expressing the views of the people in those years, established the present system governed by the following paramount principles:

(a) a single national authority to control all broadcasting in the public interest;

(b) public ownership of all high-powered stations under a national system of broadcasting, with low power stations individually operated or coordinated in relation to the dominant system;

(c) the coordination of all broadcasting in Canada through the agency of the C.B.C.;

(d) the independence of the Corporation from partisan control to be provided for in its constitution and its relations with the government of the day;

(e) political network broadcasting during federal and provincial election campaigns to be on a sustaining basis and time divided equitably among the political parties.

These principles were established by popular sentiment, and if in any respect they are not now satisfactory to the majority of the Canadian people, they can be changed again in the same way. The obligation rests upon those who demand a change to show that their proposals would serve the majority interests of the Canadian people better than existing policies.

There is a surprising amount of vagueness, even among those who follow public affairs, as to the exact relation in which the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is placed *vis-a-vis* the party government which happens to be in power at the national capital. In his presentation to the committee, the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Dunton, outlined his own conception of it:

Separate Stewardship

"We are not part of the government," he said. "The government is responsible for the appointment of members of the board and for exercising certain specific powers of approval as laid down in the Act. But the corporation is not subject to government control and is not answerable to the government. The board is responsible for the policies of the corporation and for all its acts. We are responsible for our policies and acts to the supreme authority of parliament. And we are glad to report to parliament on our stewardship.

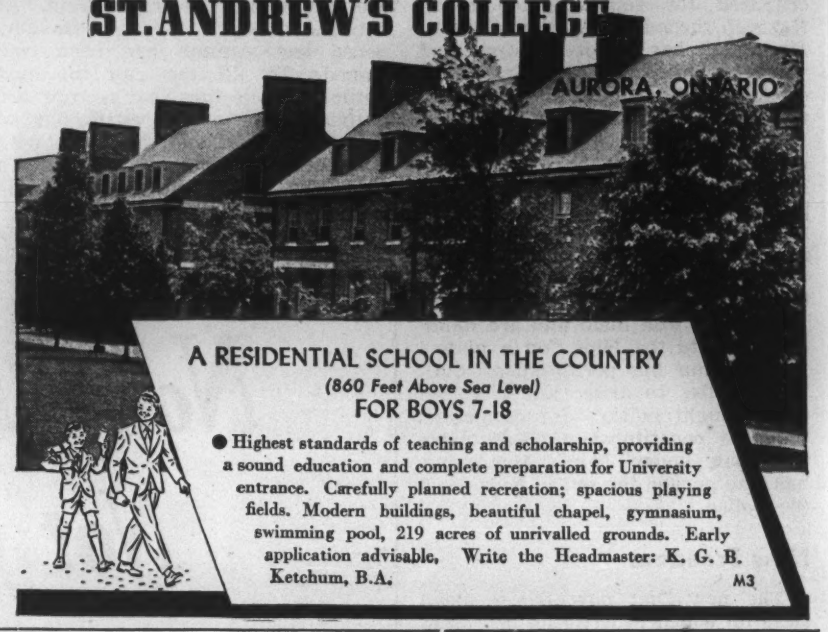
"The Board of Governors are representative members of the public drawn from all across Canada. Any decision of the board is taken in a sincere effort to carry out to the best of its abilities its responsibilities to the listening public, without fear or favor in any direction. Certainly as long as this Board of Governors is in office, if there is any political pressure, it will be rejected from whatever quarter it comes."

As a footnote it should be added that no system, no matter how perfect, will of itself protect the C.B.C. against possible party interference. So long as Cabinet Ministers are human, there will be temptation to bring pressure to bear upon such influential public corporations as the C.B.C.

It is refreshing to have Mr. Dunton put his finger on what is the vital point in the preservation of a public corporation from party influence. That ought always to be a prime requisite in choosing members of the Board of Governors—integrity and independence—and most of all in choosing the Chairman.

Those who think of radio as primarily a means of light entertainment probably fail to see how, in this new world, it is a medium of the greatest potential influence for good or evil. As Charles A. Siepmann pointed out in a study filed as an Appendix in one of the earlier parliamentary inquiries: "Radio has range. It, therefore, increases and accelerates the impact of ideas, of information, of events, of a multitude of stimuli, which by their very quantity affect our outlook and our poise. 'The world' as Wordsworth put it, 'is too much with us; late and soon, getting and spending, we lay waste our powers'.....Radio thus, inherently and without willing it, aggravates what Professor Dewey calls the ratio of impersonal to personal activities which determines the course of events...Radio in one sense, by eliminating spatial isolation, makes of us citizens of the world. Does it, or can it, also make us good citizens?"

It is, as the writer says, the people's instrument. It reaches all, and, therefore, must serve all.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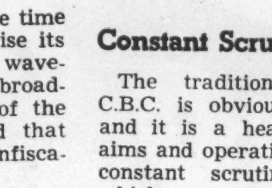
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Five Year Plan Solves Soviet Oil Shortage

By J. A. SINCLAIR POOLEY

There has been a drastic shortage of oil in Russia but Stalin's new Five Year Program aims to double the postwar output. Russia's own resources are not sufficient. She must obtain oilfields outside the country to satisfy her annual needs. For at least 15 years she will be behind the United States whose supplies are slowly diminishing. But eventually Russia will lead the world in oil.

IT SEEMS to have come as a surprise to the majority of people that Russia should be short of oil, with the great output she had in the Caucasian Mountains. As a matter of fact, the United States output has always been vastly greater. In 1940 it was more than six times the total output of the Soviet, and in addition, the Americans have been able to draw huge quantities from South American fields, especially Venezuela. The conquests which Russia has made in Europe and the Far East will not in any way improve the figure. It must be remembered that the Grozni and Maikop fields, already on the down grade, were entirely ruined by the German advance. By the capture of Sakhalin, the northern part of which was already in Russian possession, she will obtain a further three per cent of the total world output. In Hungary, she will obtain 1.7 and from the Borislav wells in the Polish Carpathians, now taken over, about the same amount. From the Estonian shale oilfields she expects 4,000,000 tons a year.

Stalin announced in the new Five Year Program that he hoped the oil produce of Russia would rise to a steady 60,000,000 tons per year, or double what she was producing before the war. This, however, must come from new fields, on which the Russian engineers have been working for the last fifteen years. The greatest prospects are hoped for from the Emba field in the Southern Ural area, north of the Caspian, and in the Province of Perm in the Western Urals, where, in the Kama field already in 1942, 7,000,000 tons were produced.

In this district the wells are fairly easy working, oil being found at from 2,800 feet to 3,000 feet, and the untapped deposits are estimated at 2,700,000,000 tons. There are, however, numerous other areas where satisfactory exploratory wells have been tapped. There does not seem to be, therefore, any great reason why the figure set by Stalin should not be reached.

Although the Baku fields are approaching exhaustion, fresh fields have been discovered in the neighborhood, in Daghestan and even up in the Caucasian mountains near Tbilisi (Tiflis). On the southern slopes of the Urals, the oil deposits are said to be equal to anything that has been found in the Baku area. Throughout centuries Bashkiria has been known as a possible source of huge oil reserves, but it was not until the Bolshevik Government took charge of the area that it was in any way developed. Some of the present wells, such as Zolny Gully started to yield oil at 200 tons a day. Here the wells are very deep and have to be sunk to 7,000 feet or more.

Other Rich Deposits

In Central Asia in the districts of Andizhan, Palabantash, and Alsmyshyk other rich deposits have been discovered and Soviet geologists have also made discoveries in the Arctic region north of Sakhalin.

It is not expected that Stalin will reach the figure in the first Five Year program, but by the new plans of the Central Soviet for the distribution of supplies it is hoped that the oil discoveries may be equally spread over European and Asiatic Russia, Eastern Siberia to supply 36 per cent.

Now why does Russia need such enormous supplies of oil? To explain this it is only necessary to look at the plans of the new Soviet Council. The first part of the program for transport will help to give us the clue. 4,510 miles of railway, half of which will be in Siberia, are to be built, 3,100 miles of roads, in the forest areas of Siberia, and 2,500 of narrow gauge track. The number of Diesel engines is 855, but 3,000,000 automobiles for transport have been ordered. This is only the first instalment. Already, in the Turkoman Republics, the camel is out of date and motor buses have taken their place. At the same time, enormous flotillas of river motorcraft are to be built for transport on the rivers and lakes.

Merely producing 60,000,000 tons internally in the U.S.S.R. will not suffice her needs. For years now, since her fight between R.O.P. and Shell Mex, a very minimum of oil has been exported abroad. Russia, therefore, must obtain very considerable oilfields outside her own country to fill her annual needs. For this purpose, she has extended her claim along the whole of the southern Caspian coast. Even during the war, she has been drawing oil from wells in the Iranian territory. Her latest claim gives her the use in conjunction with Iran of the Iranian fields around the Caspian. She has pressed these with vigor in Teheran partly because she felt that the transfer of the famous Khoshtaria concession in Azerbaijan to the Standard Oil Company in 1921 was a dirty trick. Khoshtaria was a Georgian, who in 1916 obtained from the Iranian Government a considerable concession in Azerbaijan. When the revolution occurred in Russia he lost his wealth and sold the concession to the Standard Oil Company, but the transfer was never registered by the Mejlis, as it should have been according to the constitution, and the Standard Oil lost $700,000 which went into Khoshtaria's pocket when he fled the country.

One Huge Oil Field

All round the Caspian Sea and in it, the Russians have been boring for oil for a long time. The method is to sink a huge caisson to the bottom of the sea, and through this the oil drillers work, and when oil is struck, a pipe is fixed from the well to huge barges which convey the oil to the refineries at the Baku. This is the system which was first exploited by the Anglo Venezuelan Company. The potentialities of oil discovery in northern Iran are simply enormous, and it is considered that the possibilities there are far greater than those in southern Iran and Iraq. In fact, the whole of the area from the southern slopes of the Ural Mountains around and under the Caspian Sea to the Hakkiari Mountains in Iran is one huge oil field.

It seems therefore unlikely that Russia will be able even to tap her vast resources of oil for at least 15 years, or for three Five Year plans. She will still be behind the United States whose reserves are gradually but surely diminishing. But at the end of that time there is little reason to doubt but that Russia will lead the world in gasoline production, to which must be added the synthetic oil output which is also considered in the New Plan, and which, with coal reserves, will keep her in oil for years.

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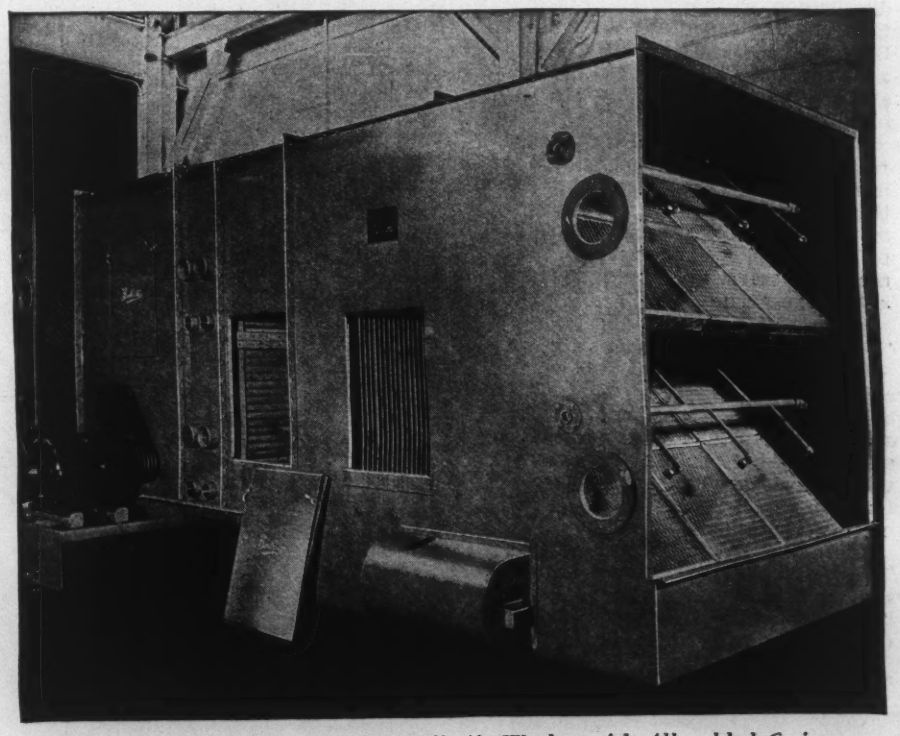

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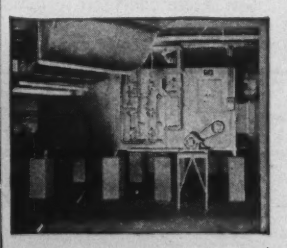

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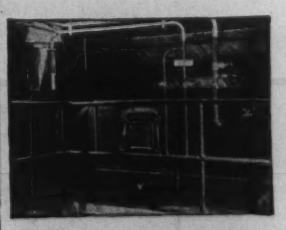

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Crisis On The Breakwater

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE seagulls sat on the breakwater looking out sadly across the lake. There wasn't a ship in sight. Worse still, there wasn't a floating crust or a soggy bun or an empty rind of cantaloupe. It had been like that for days.

"How long do you think it will last?" one of the gulls asked his neighbor, speaking in seagull, which is remotely related to Icelandic, though slightly higher pitched.

"You can't tell with humans," the other said. "It might go on all summer."

"With *some* humans," a third corrected. "As you probably know, there aren't any strikes in the Soviet."

"Braddock flew over the Soviet last summer," the first gull said sneeringly, "So naturally he's an authority... You like the Soviet so much, why don't you go live there?"

"He knows why," said the second gull, a fine glossy bird named Remington. "They don't have any raisins in the buns."

"In the Soviet there is equality of distribution, so that no gull can profit at the expense of any other gull," Braddock said. "The State assumes all responsibility. All gulls work and are happy. Nestlings are reared in supervised colonies—."

"Oh, shut up!" said Penrose, the first gull. He was hungry and a little irritable. "You just saw what they wanted you to see." He turned to the other gulls. "What we ought to do is strike ourselves and force them to start the boats running again," he said.

THE suggestion was met with applause. When it had died down, an elderly gull stepped forward. "It's all right to talk about striking," he said, "but, first of all, we must ask ourselves what commodity or service we possess with which to negotiate terms. In other words, what use is a seagull to humans?"

There was a thoughtful silence. Then a lady gull suggested timidly that gulls were much appreciated by marine artists and that poets frequently employed them when they wished to induce a mood of loneliness or nostalgia.

The elderly gull shook his head. "I'm afraid those aren't classifiable as essential industries," he said. "We'll have to think of something else." He considered thoughtfully a moment, then sat up suddenly and flapped his wings. "Guano!" he said. "Guano is our ace in the hole!"

All the gulls stared back at him with the combination of wisdom and silliness that is a gull's natural expression.

"GUANO," the elderly gull explained, "the deposit left by gulls on arid shore-lines, is rich in phosphoric acids and nitrogen, with elements of potash."

The gulls looked deeply impressed. "That's certainly the hell of a fancy way of describing it!" one of the male gulls said admiringly.

"It is found in abundance on the Chincha Islands off the Peruvian Coast," the elderly gull continued. "As commercial fertilizer it is harvested annually and shipped to all parts of the world."

There was a pause. Then one of the gulls said nervously, "Yes, but Professor, you hardly expect us to go down and picket the Chincha Islands, do you?"

"And even if we were to succeed," another gull said, "may I point out to my learned friend that the only result of preventing the distribution of guano would be to diminish the wheat crop. If wheat is diminished, bread will be reduced. If bread is reduced, the seamen will probably eat their crusts instead of tossing them overboard." He looked about triumphantly, for he had been a little annoyed by the Professor's air of authority. "It's always best to take the long view," he said.

"In that case," the Professor said tranquilly, "it might be better to approach guano from the point of view of its nuisance, rather than its commercial value." He surveyed his audience blandly. "A nuisance is simply guano in the wrong place," he pointed out. "In other words, it can be made our weapon against the human race. We must attack from the air."

THIS sensational plan was greeted with complete enthusiasm. The only problem now was which side should be attacked. Some said the strikers, some the Government. Some felt the real enemy was the shipowners.

"Preposterous!" cried Mr. Remington, swelling with indignation. "As long as the shipowners weren't pestered by the workers, the ships ran on time and there was no trouble whatever in making collections."

"It's the sign of a reactionary mind to blame everything on the workers!" said Mr. Penrose. "Why don't you keep up with the times? Everybody knows the world is moving towards socialization."

"Oh, you've just been reading the wrapped garbage," Mr. Remington said.

"Listen, my fine feathered friend, I'll have you know I read nothing but the most intelligent and fair-minded wrappings," Mr. Penrose said indignantly.

"Yah, what paper is black and white and red all over?" jeered Mr. Remington.

"Order!" cried the Professor, flapping his wings violently up and down. The meeting came to attention once more. "The only way to settle the matter is by direct negotiation," the professor continued. "If you like, I shall represent the Government. You, Mr. Penrose, may represent the strikers. You, Mr. Remington, the shipowners." He turned to Mr. Braddock. "If you are interested, you might present the point of view of the Communist Party," he said.

"Naturally, I am greatly interested," Mr. Braddock declared, "and I have no hesitation in saying that I am heartily in favor of the strike. I believe it is our duty to develop demands even where they do not already exist, in order to sharpen relationships and develop movements. In fact, to paraphrase a familiar saying, if there were no strikes, it would be necessary to invent them."

"In that case," said the Professor, "I believe we are ready to begin."

"But what about the rest of us?" asked one of the gulls.

"The rest of you may represent the general public," the professor said kindly. "And now, if you will permit us to withdraw to that rock beyond the breakwater, we will begin negotiations."

The representatives then withdrew to the rock while the rest of the gulls waited anxiously on the breakwater. The meeting on the rock opened quietly, but before long it began to develop signs of hostility. There were cries of "Red!" "Scab!" "Shut up or I'll pin back your tail-feathers!" etc. etc. The air was soon filled with flapping wings and hoarse cries, and occasionally a feather detached itself and floated towards the breakwater.

"I'M AFRAID the situation is deteriorating," said a member of the general public nervously.

"The Professor has certainly deteriorated," his neighbor replied, pointing to the leader, who was now lying flat on his back feebly waving his legs.

The gulls on the breakwater continued to watch, their hopes diminishing rapidly. Presently Mr. Remington, with most of his tail-feathers missing, limped off and settled down in a niche in the rock. Mr. Penrose sat in silence, glaring after his retreating enemy. Mr. Braddock stood up and flapped his wings noisily.

"Looks as though negotiations had broken down!" he called cheerfully to the group on the breakwater.

"Oh dear, negotiations have broken down!" said the first gull. "Whatever do we do now?"

His neighbor stared out across the lake. There wasn't a ship in sight, nor a crust of bread, nor even an empty rind of grapefruit, and it looked as though there wouldn't be any for a long time. "Do what we always do," he said gloomily, "do without."

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Tommies Are Civil War Insurance to Greeks

By JULIA HANIDIS

The writer of this article refutes reports that Greeks resent the presence of British soldiers in their country. No matter what his political opinions, the Greek knows that the British soldier is a guarantee that at least there will be no civil war until the country has acquired a greater degree of political and economic stability. By and large, Greeks, except for out-and-out Communists, are pro-British. The Greek Army has adopted British regulations and customs; the Greek citizen entertains British soldiers in his home. Tommies are marrying Greek women.

The writer is a former Canadian Wren, now married to an officer of the Royal Hellenic Navy. She has been living in Athens since last September.

Athens.

A COMMON discourse of the day is the "moving in" of the British into Greece, with subsequent pros and cons regarding the political principles employed by the British. "Move into" Greece the British certainly have done. And if this move were categorized as landlord and tenant, then all potential tenants may as well resign themselves to the fact that the British are good tenants and their Greek landlord is harboring no thought of ousting them—despite the higher rent offers of others.

The British in Greece today have requisitioned almost every fair sized house in the residential areas. The pre-war Athenian gay spots have been transformed into officers' messes for British officers only. Once popular eating establishments and tea shops have been converted into messes for the ranks. The British are in the hotels, on the streets, in Greek homes. They are everywhere in Greece.

Yet, let no one be further misled by the false reports transmitted from Greece by persons representing nations who have no direct interest in Greece or Great Britain; or by those ill will missionaries whose propaganda has already caused a democratic loving people to slay their own brothers. The feeling of *camaraderie* which exists between the Greeks and the British has been denied but it can never be put asunder.

Hanging Sword

The Greek will readily admit that if the British were not in Greece today, then Communism, hanging over him like the sword of Damocles would again cut into his battle-scarred belly. He has not forgotten the revolution of 1944 nor the fact that it was the British who terminated the Abel-and-Cain strife. As long as the British remain in Greece there shall not be a recurrence of the civil war.

Propaganda has misled the world of interested spectators regarding Britain's policy in Greece. But in a country where every man is a politician (unfortunately not a statesman), where political upheavals are incited at the slightest provocation; where father and son belong to different political factions; and where chaotic Communism threatens, some pressure must be applied. The Greek may sulk like a reprimanded child, but he realizes and appreciates the disciplinary value of this pressure.

The admiration of the Greeks for the British dates back to the period when they were dominated by the Turks and the British sympathized with them. This old love for the British increased during World War II when the two nations fought side by side. But after the occupation of Greece new political movements were born, and Communism preyed on and found response in this miserable starving nation. The result was not a Communistic Greece, but a great loss of blood, and prestige, and further internal political instability, which the British today are endeavoring to restore to a high economic and social level.

The middle class Greek merchant, on whom rests the responsibility of balanced trade, caters to the Briton's needs and finds him an honest and easy-to-please customer. He realizes the importance of stabilized small trade, which must be established in order to sever the vice-like grip of the black market. Black markets almost entirely control trade in Greece today.

Greek students propose to instil their nation with effective modern political principles, and now in noting the backwardness of their country, they hope its present leaders will profit from the occasion and emulate their "visitor" as closely as possible.

The sincerest friend of Britain today is the Greek soldier who has already exchanged his own army rules and regulations for those employed by the British. The Greek Army is going British, a fact recently acclaimed at an exhibition on Greek Army day when 100,000 Greeks jammed the Athens stadium, and nearby streets, to watch the Greeks march and salute in the new improved British manner. It was a great day for the high British Army officials who witnessed the performance as it was for the Greeks—the soldier, the merchant, the vendor, the stevedore, the student.

Minority Groans

Greece is not entirely subdued and without complaint. Hasn't any landlord the right to doubt the questionable acts of his tenant? "Why has Britain recognized the Albanian Government of Enver Hojas?" she asks. Britain is not telling and Greece is not a little irked for Albania has always been a sore spot with her. Then there is the Greek who says he feels suppressed by the presence of the English. Suppressed? When Athens is one of the freest cities in the world and publishes the freest press? This groan fortunately is in the minority.

One need not be a political master mind to realize the reason for Britain's obvious love of Greece nor the fact that she means to guard this bit of strategic interest at all costs.

Besides the political connection which unites the bonds of these two nations, the Greeks do like the British as a people, and the dynamic Greeks are not a little in awe of the calm conservatism of the Englishmen who are marrying their women.

Who are these persons who write about Britain's "brutal policy" in Greece? Or of the Greek's animosity towards the British? On Greek Army day, thousands of Greeks cheered when the Union Jack was unfurled beside the blue and white Greek ensign. Then later the Greek Army band played Britain's national anthem.

It is for the Greeks and the Greeks alone to tell the world how they feel about the British—not newsmen from various parts of the world who spend most of their time in the bar of the Hotel Grande Bretagne. There they will not find the butcher, the baker, the student and the merchant. If they will venture beyond the night spots and the bars of Athens, they will find true facts which the world has a right to know. Facts don't lie and now they can do more justice than harm to Greece and her friend Great Britain.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

A Dubious Future for Japanese Children Who Get Deported

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE dangers of legislation by means of orders-in-council which take effect without even being communicated to the public have been brought to light once again by the discovery of P.C. 10773, dated November 26, 1942, which provides that any British subject "who requests to be moved to an enemy country during a war" shall cease to be a British subject on his departure from Canada, and the wife and minor children of any such person if included in his application for repatriation shall also cease to be British subjects from the date of departure.

This order-in-council, having been kept, so to speak, up the Government's sleeve, has not been passed upon by the Supreme Court and is not before the Privy Council. Its operation in any individual case hangs upon one thing only, namely, that the head of the family requested to be moved to an enemy country during a war. It applies therefore to every child under sixteen of every Japanese father who signed the request for repatriation, if that child was enumerated in the attached list, and it therefore covers the children of all such persons, even those who revoked that request before the end of the war and are therefore excluded from forced deportation. It goes into effect on each case on "the date of departure", and if it is valid (as to which we have doubts) every such child is liable to be held to be no longer a British subject or a Canadian citizen from the moment of any departure from Canada, even if it be absolutely voluntary and in the opposite direction from Japan. The parent is slightly better protected, for he ceases to be a British subject only upon his departure "for repatriation" but this limitation is not included in the clause about the children.

This outrageous interference with the rights of people who were born into Canadian citizenship and who have no possible claim to any other citizenship should be put an end to immediately by the rescinding of the order in question. The only steps which can be taken meanwhile for the protection of the citizenship of these children, to maintain their right of re-entry to Canada and to save them from becoming state-less, is for their heads of families to revoke their former declarations as concerns their minor children and to make it clear that where these are leaving Canada in company of their parents they are doing so for family reasons only and with no desire to surrender their Canadian status. Under the terms of the order-in-council this is entirely inadequate and ineffective, but it may have some value in establishing a moral ground for better treatment than the order provides for.

Lives Altered

Several thousand persons of Japanese descent have had their lives altered for them by this piece of legislation (which has been on the secret status books for three and a half years) without having had the slightest idea that it existed. It is entirely possible, and indeed extremely likely, that some of the persons who signed the repatriation documents would not have done so if they had been aware that by that action they were consigning their Canadian-born children to the fate of being never able to return to Canada, and of becoming state-less in a world in which the ability to claim the protection of some reasonably powerful government, or one with powerful friends, is a prime condition of personal safety.

Moreover, had the citizens who invoked the opinion of the Supreme Court on the deportation orders been aware of the existence of this order which is so closely connected with them, they would obviously have included it in their request for an opinion on constitutionality. As it is, we shall have neither the opinion of the Supreme Court nor that of the Privy Council, and if the Government attempts to put this order into effect it will be necesary for somebody to face the expense of another submission in order to determine whether it has actually the right to do so.

The whole business is another most striking example of the vicious principle involved in all government by secret orders. It should be a basic condition of all further powers of a legislative character conferred upon the executive, whether of the Dominion or of a Canadian province, that all exercise of those powers should be without effect unless full publicity is given within a reasonable period after the passing of the order. If in time of war it is necessary that some exercises of the legislative power should be secret (and of that we are very doubtful), their effect should at least be confined strictly to the period of hostilities, and they should cease to have any validity on the day on which the war comes to an end.

The order-in-council at present under discussion is a flat contradiction of the principles of the new Citizenship Act which has just been adopted in due and proper form by the Canadian Parliament after full and public discussion of every one of its clauses. That Act provides that minor children whose parents lose their citizenship may reassume Canadian citizenship on reaching the age of twenty-one by making a declaration to that effect. But we understand that certain reservations were inserted in it (we have not yet seen the final text) at the instance of British Columbia members, to ensure that nothing which it contains should affect the operation of the deportation orders, so that in all probability the deportation victims will be deprived of what is otherwise a statutory right of every minor child who has lost citizenship through the act of his parent.

Economic Compulsion

It is no answer to say that these minor children are not compelled to leave Canada. They are not compelled by law, it is true, so far as the present movement is concerned, for that movement of the whole family is voluntary, at the choice of the parent. But they are compelled to follow their parents by economic circumstances, for many of them have no other possible means of support; and of course if the compulsory deportation program is eventually carried out as originally drafted in the orders-in-council every child listed by a parent who signed the repatriation request will be removed from Canada under the supervision of the Dominion police, and any effort on his part or on the part of any relative or friend to get him off the repatriation ship on which he is booked to sail will be blocked by force if force is required. That is compulsory enough, surely. At any rate it is compulsory enough to be entirely satisfactory to the advocates of compulsion.

P.C. 10773 should be rescinded at the earliest possible date.

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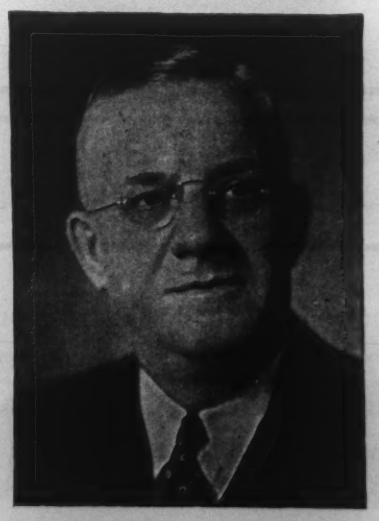

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Things the Newspapers Should Be Printing

By EDGAR R. JONES

In Canada the failure of the public to realize some of the fundamental truths of economic and community life is partly due to the "pussy-footing" of the daily newspapers, the only wide-circulation organs of information, which refuse to tell the people anything which is not popularly acceptable.

Here are a few of the things that the dailies ought to be telling their readers, as seen by a student of affairs in Hamilton, Ontario.

IN CANADA the daily newspapers are the only responsible organs of instruction which can achieve a wide distribution. It is their duty not only to print the news of the day but to state positive and well considered opinions about what should be thought and done about it, providing food for reflection both *pro* and *con*.

At present most of the "independent"—which means pussy-footing—newspapers are doing only half a job. They suffer from exactly the same weakness as, in their opinion, afflicts our politicians. And the politicians could do a much better job if the papers did their own job properly, instead of taking a strong stand on everything which they are sure that all their readers agree with them, and saying nothing about all the questions on which there is a disagreement and uncertainty. As for bucking the popular trend of opinion when it is clearly wrong, where is the Canadian newspaper with the nerve to do it? They reserve their heavy artillery for opponents who are far out of range. It is easy to be didactic about someone else's backyard provided it is far enough away.

If the editors of our daily newspapers would make up their minds for themselves, instead of putting their ears to the ground, and would write and print a series of front-page editorials to teach us once more some of the fundamentals which they are now busily helping us to forget, they might render the nation a service more important than they seem to think themselves capable of. Here are a few topics chosen at random. Almost every editor *knows* the truth about them, but he hardly ever says it, because he thinks it would not be popular:

People Must Be Told

(1) Production and Featherbedding. The people who are hollering for more dollars to be awarded to them without any regard to the value of their own productive efforts need to be reminded that the main factor determining the purchasing power of income, no matter what its measurement be in dollars, is *total production*. A day's pay for half a day's work is just an impossibility. As long as only relatively few were trying it, it may have seemed to work—for them; those few were buying the products of honest labor with the inflated "earnings" of dishonest labor.

The cycle that everyone in this country should want to start rolling is that of honest work, increased production, lower costs, higher wages, more demand. Unfortunately, the cycle we seem to be entering is one of dishonest work, lowered production, increased costs, lowered employment, less demand. It all comes down to the first two words of each cycle and the question becomes: are we all, individually, ready, willing, and anxious to work for our daily bread? Unfortunately, the answer, so far as a large segment of our industrially employed people is concerned, is NO.

(2) Inflation. "Across-the-board" increases—more money for the same or less work—are purely inflationary. The loss to everyone is the diminution of real worth of all fixed-dollar-value assets, including insurance, war bonds, and bank accounts. The only gain to the public is the reduction of real worth of all debt, both public and private. (Of course, these are the two sides of the same equation.) It is perhaps worth noting here that across-the-board increases are communizing also in that each flat rate increase tends to level out the differences in the compensation of the various skills and abilities.

(3) Illegal strikes and illegal conduct of strikes. Labor leaders interpret lack of punishment for outrageous performances and breaking of contracts as evidence that employers have not lived up to their bargains, and that employers fear that their shortcomings would be uncovered in any action which might be taken. The answer to this one is simple—vigorous impartial enforcement of the laws we already have, rather than endless discussion of what additional laws we should have.

(4) Strikes are dissipating the backlog of purchasing power on which industry and labor hoped to get a flying start into the "new era". Every man on strike not only uses up his own savings but also the savings of other workers who are put out of work by his lack of production and, as well, the savings of the employers whose corporate expenses in considerable measure go on, even though plants are idle.

(5) Profit-sharing. The time has come when we must admit that, for the present at any rate, the moral sense of obligation to trade a fair day's work for a fair day's pay has been very largely lost. The competition now is less "Can I do a better job than the other fellow and thereby advance faster?" than "Can I get away with more than the other fellow?" The only practical answer seems to be to give workers an interest in the performance of industry, by making it in part *their* industry. Honestly done, this might well be the answer to our major problem—the problem gnawing at the interests of all consumers (that means everyone). How to get management and labor working honestly for the same objectives?

A profit-sharing plan must be so simple and so clear that no one can possibly read into it any loophole, real or imaginary, whereby the stockholders (those awful ogres!) could "get more" than their proper share. A simple system would be to plan for a gradually expanding stock structure, part of the expansion being distributed to the workers—say, for example, one share per thousand dollars of income during employment. In a surprisingly short time a substantial number of workers would have a "stake" in the business sufficient to stabilize their thinking to a considerable degree.

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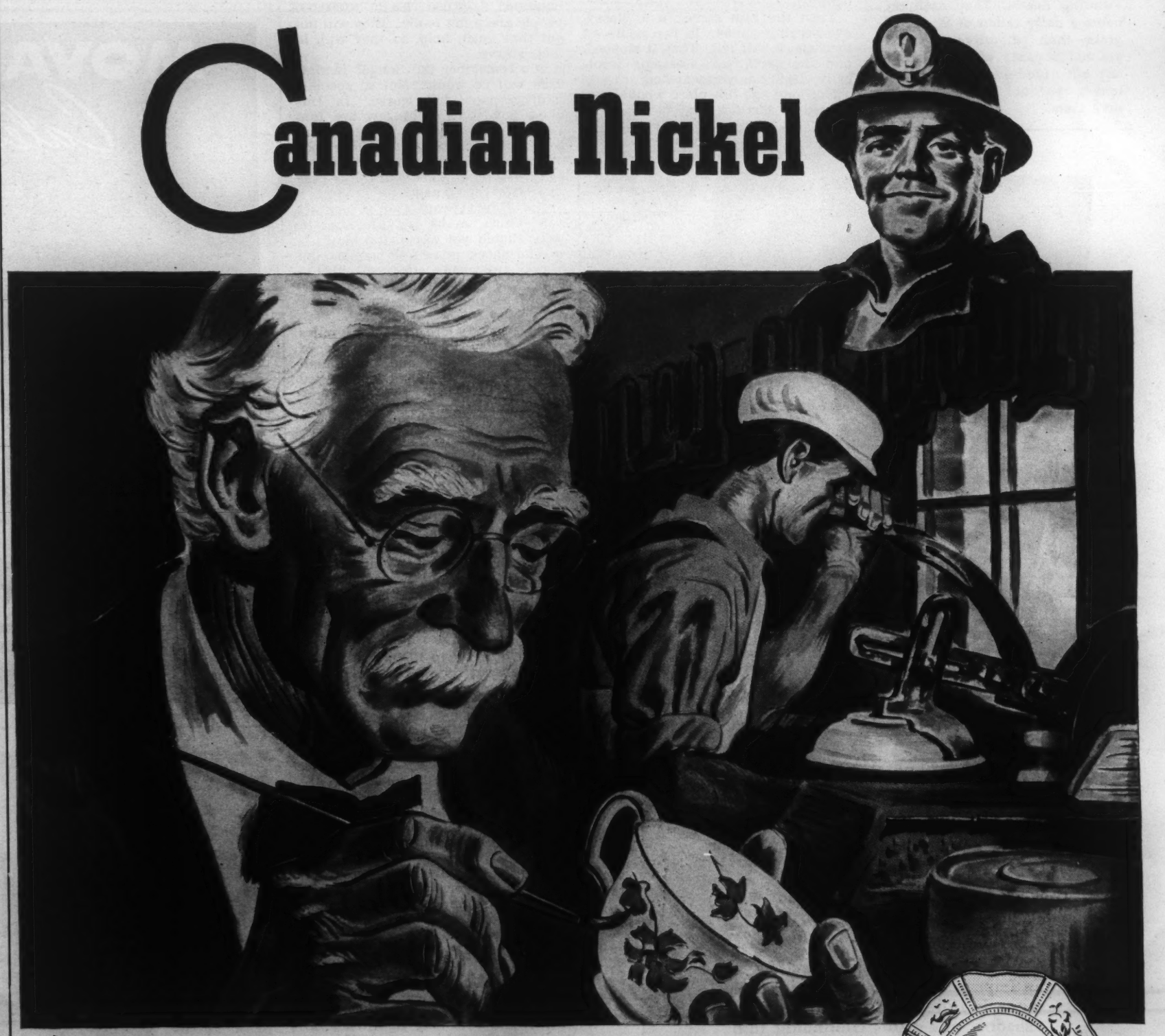

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The Fourth Horseman Is Coming to India

By JAMES CAMERON

To get a real insight into the condition of India's masses, Mr. Cameron braved the complications of the country's travel system to journey through the south of India—the officially-termed "Scarcity Area." This is where the rains came too late to save the crops and, in consequence, many millions of people, equivalent to approximately two-thirds of Canada's population, are awaiting death. They each receive a daily ration of 12 ozs. of grain—their digestive systems are not capable of assimilating any other food—and four million tons of it would be necessary to save them.

Madras.

A CURIOUS and exciting thing occurred today: it began to rain. It all happened suddenly: the cobalt sky turned ochre with strange wavering fingers reaching from earth to cloud—sand spouts. A breeze turned into a wind, a wind into a gale.

Coco palms bobbed and swung in a crazy fandango, a great patch of scarlet flowers like a dancer's dress were stripped of their bloom. The roof of a bungalow sprayed tiles like confetti.

Then the rain came, in a glassy, overbearing screen. In two hours an inch and a half fell. Then it stopped, and the earth was steaming ironically, drying as you watched.

Not long ago this place would have offered a sacrifice and bowed to a hundred multi-colored gods for this rain. It was like a perversity of nature to send it now, when it can do no good.

You may not have thought it, but even in India one can talk about the weather.

In some places the weather is the expression of the voice of God. Drought means death. And now the drought is past the death is coming. The Fourth Horseman will not keep India waiting long.

It is not very startling news to anyone, obviously, that India is facing famine. The thing has been talked about often enough and, I dare say, remotely enough.

Millions Will Die

If this country does not get 4,000,000 tons of grain quickly, anything between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000 people are going to die. They will not get that much help, so they will, in fact, starve.

You remember the Bengal famine. This will be worse. Not so spectacular perhaps, but worse. In this queer land where the few are fantastically rich and the many are unbelievably, grindingly poor, the poor are going to be thinned out this year by something like two-thirds the population of Canada.

The Hindu peasant does not set much store on human life himself. Why should we worry for him? It was to shock myself if possible out of this reassuring state of mind, to bring this fearful condition to terms of people, that I came down to the deep South.

If you take a circle about 300 miles in diameter, including corners of Madras Presidency and the Indian States of Hyderabad and Mysore, you have the place known in the terse official way as the "Scarcity Area."

This was where the monsoon failed. That is to say the rain that should have fallen did not fall, no one knows exactly why. Without rain the crops failed.

So here is a place where—mistakenly, I dare say—Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Azad and Mr. Nehru and Sir Stafford Cripps and all seem quite unnaturally faint and far away, and the fencing and lobbying and rancor of New Delhi less electrifying—important, but academic.

Here the word, the vital word, is "food-grains."

For a long time I thought it was a pedantic word for rice, until I found just how many things it included, and how much it meant.

I found out when I travelled, in the tortuous, maddeningly complicated Indian way, into the heart of what one must call the countryside.

The word suggests something altogether different from these endless horizons of parched plains, sudden outcrops of extraordinary rock, bare earth redder than Devon and glaring skies.

Miles from railways, even from roads, are clusters of established life with intricate names like Hanumantharayanagudi and Devaresgondanadoddi. From them one gets one's first idea of what it is all about.

90 Per Cent on Land

It scarcely seems credible, when you look at the swarming multitudes of Bombay and Calcutta that 90 per cent of India's population lives on the land.

That is, more than 300,000,000 people have their homes in villages like the first one I went to, fairly typical of hundreds of thousands of others.

For no reason at all, so it seems, a patch of scrub or a wilderness of stony plain is punctuated by a collection of huts, built of sun-dried mud bricks and roofed with bamboo matting, grouped roughly about a well. These dark and secret boxes, shared impartially by the family and its cattle, are guarded by the inevitable Hindu string of mango leaves.

Because this particular village is in the State of Mysore—which, although in theory an autocracy of the most medieval kind, has achieved a tradition of progress and excellent administration—there was an attempt at road making. There was a suggestion of drainage of a vague and openwork kind.

Everywhere there is rationing. Mysore, early threatened with disaster, started the food-grain rationing system that set a precedent for the whole country. I arrived on ration day and saw it work.

These food-grains are: rice, ragi, jola, wheat, haraka, navano, save, sajje. Apart from rice and wheat, there are seeds which in Canada you never see, except perhaps in a parrot's tray. Nevertheless, they are what people live on here, especially ragi.

We call it, I think, black millet. When it runs out people die. It is vain and useless to suggest they eat something else; they could not digest it even if they could afford it.

I have heard the futile proposal that we could divert to them tins of pilchards and things. It might reasonably be borne in mind that even if Providence somehow adapted their digestive systems, conditioned by generations to a diet of grain, most of these people would willingly starve sooner than put to their lips food touched and defiled by non-caste hands.

The problem, therefore, has many complications.

So of the little black grains of ragi,

WILLSON WOODSIDE NEXT WEEK

Willson Woodside, Saturday Night's Foreign Editor, has just arrived in Europe to investigate conditions on the spot. He will be there about two months. He was unable to send an article for this issue but will cable weekly hereafter.

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dry and rattling like poppy seeds, each individual gets 12 ozs. a day. That and nothing else is the daily bread.

With that they mix with water a strange, malleable, doughy lump, in almost every way resembling putty, flavored maybe on high days with a little ground chilli.

Cash Income $27

The crop of every peasant, whether it be millet or rice or ground nut, is assessed by the government. He is allowed to keep the ration for his family and for the wages of his workers (in village economy everyone is paid in grain). The average income of an Indian villager, it should be rembered, is 80 rupees ($27.00) a year. His surplus is bought by the authorities and distributed 12 ozs. a head a day.

I waited in the headman's hut among the pathetically few gunnybags of ragi, with a few handfuls of peanuts on the floor, while the villagers queued for their allocation.

They took their grain silently and went back to do an afternoon's work. They work very hard. At full pressure it takes at least three Indian peasants an hour to do what one Canadian farm worker could do in 30 minutes, which is a fact hardly to be wondered at.

Then, many miles up the road, past the glorious flame trees and brilliant laburnum — for somehow this barren place is profligate with useless beauty — I came to the little township of Tyamagondlu.

In the superior wooden chamber that served as the Council House, ration store and general rendezvous, they sat me down for lunch. As I was a special guest there were two or three plantains, some sweet green oranges, some pawpaw, the milk of a soft coconut to drink from a shell, a betel leaf and an areca nut.

All this while the township gathered round in dozens and scores, observing critically yet indulgently, peering in the windows and door, dark shaven heads colored with esoteric religious marks in red, in lime and yellow earth.

It has been said that the great expanse of India's soil, if properly worked, could feed the world. Instead, the world is called on to feed India.

The answer of course is water. These are not the richly irrigated lands of the Punjab. Here it all must come from the sky, and it has not.

I saw Mysore's gigantic dam of Krishanarajsagir. What should be the second biggest artificial lake in the world is now a pathetic puddle. It is even hard to get water to drink. Much of it has to be carried by bullock cart over impossible roads.

But there again it is not wholly the fault of the drought. Arable land in the south of India has been worked and worked for centuries, till it is worked out.

The Indian peasant, who is dimly, very dimly, conscious of the fact that someone else is going to run his country for him—resting fairly sure that whatever happens it will not be he—goes on his way.

He is concerned less with the fact that he will die tomorrow than that he is hungry today, cursed with an irremovable debt to the village sahukar, the moneylender who all over India puts up the rent and taxes for anything up to 75 or 100 per cent interest per year compound.

The most optimistic of officials here do not give much hope for the Indian peasant this year. And next year?

India's economic worries may be just something you read in the newspapers, but some day the facts will have to be faced, and they are not pleasant.

Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret interested in 17th and 18th century Peep Shows books at the National Book League in London.

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Character Judgment Is A Nazi Legal Device

By PAUL A. GARDNER

Judgment by Intuition has made its way into the procedure of Canadian justice, according to this writer, in the powers and actions of the Royal Commission on the Spy Charges. And Judgment by Intuition is a characteristic device of the Nazi "judicial" system. The British and American systems depend solely on evidence of facts.

ON MARCH 15 a Royal Commission, empowered to adopt any desired procedure and to change it at will, issued its second interim report on persons detained in connection with leakages of secret information to the Soviet Union.

This report, like the first and third, declared certain persons guilty —all but one of them of offences under the Official Secrets Act. These persons were then brought to court, charged and released on bail.

In the second report, the commissioners said of one defendant: "We were not impressed by the demeanor of (name), or by his denials, which we do not accept. In our view we think he knows more than he is prepared to disclose."

At a preliminary court hearing of this person, on April 17, John R. Cartwright, special Crown prosecutor, said: "I concede what my friend said, namely that there is no evidence that (name) actually gave any information to anybody." (Toronto *Star*, April 18).

In its second report, again, the Royal Commission said of another: "His interviews with Rogov, his explanation of those interviews which we are unable to accept. . ." In its third report it said, of three others: "These and other factors leave little doubt in our minds that he has conspired." . . . "While there is no direct evidence that he gave information, we do not attach any weight to his denial." . . . "His refusal to furnish any explanation and his general demeanor convince us that he violated the Official Secrets Act on more than one occasion."

"Spy in the Bank"

These pre-court judgments and "convictions" by the Royal Commission carried so much weight that this writer was informed one morning by the teller in his bank that "there was a spy in here a few minutes ago; he has an account here." The teller then mentioned one of the suspects named in the third Royal Commission report as guilty of breaches of the Official Secrets Act, and—after six weeks' detention and examination—charged and released on bail.

These "character judgments" by the Royal Commission had a familiar ring. A little cogitation led to a look at "Behemoth: The Structure and Practice of National Socialism," by Professor Franz Neumann of Columbia University (Oxford University Press, 1942), a fascinating study of the ticking of the Nazi state.

Here we find, in the chapter on "National Socialist Law and Terror": "The most important—though not yet completely official—school in criminal law today is the so-called phenomenological school. Take the example of theft. Traditional law defines a burglar both by his acts and by the intent. The phenomenological school defines him by his personality. A burglar is one who is a burglar 'in essence.' The judge must decide by intuition whether to convict or not. There could be no more complete negation of the rationality of law, nor a better means of terrorizing the masses without the restraint of predictable rules."

In contrast, Prof. Neumann writes: "In the liberal era, the general character of law is that element which alone embodies reason. . . Reasonableness . . . becomes rationality, but a rationality that is formal and technical, that is to say predictable and calculable."

The reports of the Royal Commission rely, in part, on the strange principle of "judicial intuition" because that principle is found in the Official Secrets Act (Par. 3, Sec. 2), in which a judgment of character, rather than a proven act, is explicitly to be made the basis for conviction:

"On a prosecution under this section, it shall not be necessary to show that the accused person is guilty of any particular act tending to show a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the state, and *notwithstanding that no such act is proved against him, he may be convicted if, from the circumstances of his case, or his conduct, or his known character as proved, it appears* that his purpose was a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the state." The commission's third report, on March 29, quotes that passage in justification of its "character judgment."

Sovereign Acts

To turn to another aspect, the dissolving of contractual relations and substituting for them relations of command, achieved so consummately by the National Socialists, is a peril or a temptation, depending on one's viewpoint. At any rate, it is always just around the corner when sovereign acts are permitted by Parliament. Orders-in-council are such sovereign acts.

On this point Prof. Neumann observes: "The primary task of the state is to create a legal system that will guarantee the fulfilment of contracts. The expectation that contracts will be fulfilled must be calculable. . . When the state interferes with liberty and property, the interference must also be calculable. . . Interference by individual measures is intolerable because it destroys the basic equality of the competitors. Finally, the judge himself must be independent, that is, the various powers in the state must be completely separate."

It is at least arguable that the present Royal Commission's power to influence the opinion of courts and of potential jurors by its declarations of guilt (e.g. "The evidence heard so far . . . establishes that four persons, namely . . . have communicated directly or indirectly secret and confidential information to representatives of the U.S.S.R. in violation of the provisions of the Official Secrets Act."—first report, March 4) undermines their independence, thus precluding the possibility of completely fair public trials.

Manipulation at Will

This setting up of a special court to try and to pass judgment upon certain persons is dealt with by Prof. Neumann: "Innumerable special courts and tribunals have been created (in Nazi Germany) for specific cases and for specific strata of the population. . . Nothing else expresses so well the complete denial of the universality of law or offers a better means for treating each concrete situation and group differently so as to manipulate them at will."

The Minister of Justice, speaking in the House of Commons on March 19, pointed up the reliance on reverence for the Supreme Court judges forming the Royal Commission: "When gentlemen such as the two members of the Royal Commission, such as the eminent counsel who have been associated with them, report that the only effective way to make the investigation which the circumstances require is to detain and interrogate persons who may have knowledge about it, it was proper to accept that advice."

SATURDAY NIGHT editorially punctured this myth on March 21 by pointing out that "it is not in their capacity as Justices that they are inquiring into the spy allegations. . . What they are actually doing is something entirely outside of the whole system of British justice, . . . they are in a way serving as assistant investigators and legal advisers to that excellent police force (the R.C.M.P.). That they are also contributing very materially to the prestige of the prosecution can hardly be doubted, and if the matter were one concerning which public opinion would be the ultimate judge, this would perhaps be a desirable condition."

Detention Without Warrants

This brings up the question of the seizure and detention of suspects without warrants of arrest and without charge, under P.C. 6444. Order-in-council P.C. 1262, passed on April 1, states that since a number of suspects have now been interrogated and since no further detentions or interrogation are necessary, P.C. 6444 is now revoked. This seems to make it clear that the flow of justice was simply turned off to remove its guaranteed protection from certain persons, then turned on again as soon as they had been dealt with without that protection. There is nothing to prevent the recurrence of this at any time, through a new order-in-council.

Prof. Neumann writes: "So-called 'protective custody' goes back to the February 28, 1933, decree of President von Hindenburg suspending the civil liberties (the Reichstag fire decree). Section 7 of the Prussian decree of February 10, 1936, making the Gestapo an executive organ of the public prosecutor's office provides that 'no order or affair of the Gestapo is subject to control by the administrative tribunals.' . . . At first some judges tried to restrain the discretionary power of the police. The Reichstag fire decree, they argued, was designed to protect the state 'against communistic state-endangering acts of violence' and actions of the Gestapo that exceed this purpose are void. Needless to say, the absolute and arbitrary power of the Gestapo over all personal liberties is not disputed by any court today."

Concluding this chapter, Prof. Neumann asks: "Does such a system deserve the name of law? Yes, if law is merely the will of the sovereign; definitely not, if law, unlike the sovereign's command, must be rational either in form or in content. The National Socialist legal system is nothing but a technique of mass manipulation by terror."

This may serve to demonstrate the danger that once such procedure as the present is used, approved and becomes a precedent, the whip may in time come to crack the master. The whip in this case being the right, granted by Parliament, to issue orders-in-council which grant sweeping powers to one or two persons, such as the Minister of Justice (in P.C. 6444) and the members of the Royal Commission (in P.C. 411, still unrevoked).

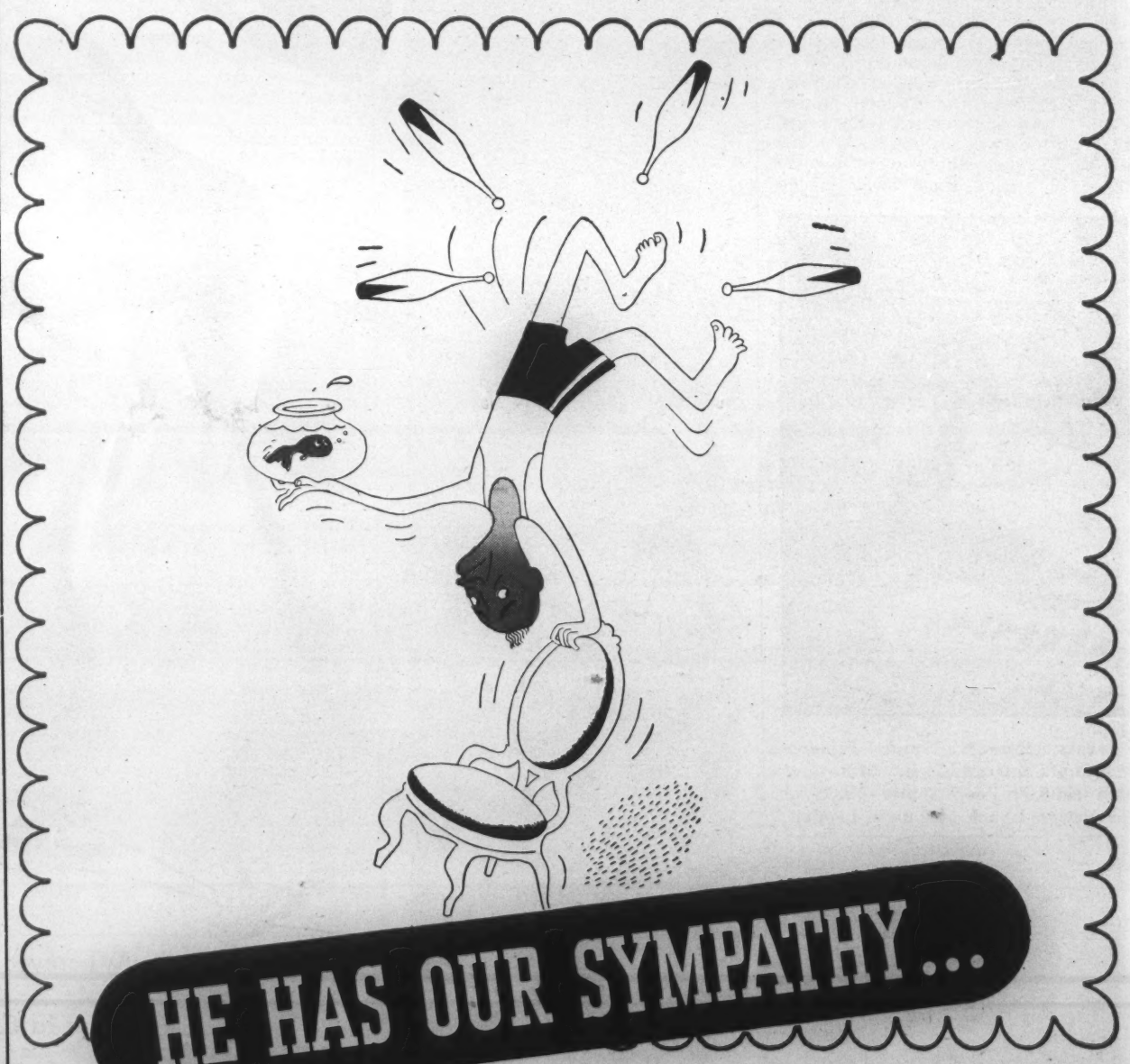
Ought Parliament perhaps to reconsider the granting of such blanket authority, particularly to a committee of the cabinet whose quorum is four members?

• •

THE RUDE FACT

WHILE we look forward with pleasure to reading Somerset Maugham's historical novel, "Then and Now," which features Machiavelli, we can't make out why he says that "there are salutary lessons to be learned" from "the reflections" on political events "in Machiavelli's lucid brain." . . There is just nothing to be learned from Machiavelli except: Don't do what he advises. . . . The distinguishing feature of his period was a total absence of political intelligence, which reduced Italy of that day to a condition of brutal armed anarchy.

—I.M.P. in N.Y. *Herald Tribune*



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Towns Can Have Their Faces Lifted Too!

By DAVID BATE

Town planning, usually considered a prerogative of the larger cities, is also applicable to smaller places. The Nova Scotia Municipal Bureau's plan for the town of Dartmouth, with a population of 11,000, has been described as one of the best to be produced on this side of the Atlantic. It involves several novel features, including the placing of houses with their backs towards the vehicle thoroughfare and their fronts towards a common pedestrian approach for the whole block.

SMALL towns are due for a share of the postwar-planning bee that is buzzing in everyone's bonnet, but which hitherto has seemed to benefit chiefly the larger centres. Using the average-size town of Dartmouth, N.S., for a model, D.P. Reay, late of the R.C.A.F., has prepared, according to experts, "one of the best plans for small towns to be produced on this side of the Atlantic". It is a rough plan, proposing tentative solutions for those problems in the primary functions of housing, working. arrangements, transport and utility systems, and recreational and educational facilities, which are of chief concern to those responsible for the direction of the town in the future. The plan has been issued in mimeograph form by the Nova Scotia Municipal Bureau.

Mr. Reay first had a Survey prepared of the Dartmouth area, which shows in more or less permanent form all the essential information, and if kept up to date will enable planners to have an accurate picture of the town at any particular time. It enables the town to be compared with generally accepted standards with a view to the correction of any faults for the good of the town as a whole. The Survey was prepared under the headings of: Historical, Geographical, Economic, Human, Social, and Ground Plan.

Natural Attractions

It was found that Dartmouth had good natural attractions. It is situated opposite Halifax and offers additional wharf space for her growing shipping, and can be used as a residential section for the overflow from Halifax, since that city was completely staked out long ago. Except for the harbor facilities there are slight natural attractions for industry, and it was decided that growth of industry in Dartmouth would depend largely upon the prosperity of the Maritime economy as a whole. Therefore, the main problem in planning for Dartmouth was that of housing, with a view to keeping the residential areas separate from the industrial areas. Toward this end Mr. Reay suggests "neighborhood planning" and makes it the "backbone of the suggestions for the Dartmouth general plan". Everything stems from this thesis and it consists largely of having a proper place for everything and having everything in its proper place.

"Neighborhood planning is first and foremost a method of making an area more pleasant and effective for living, working and playing." It is the direct opposite of the haphazard development so common in our small towns and cities today. The tenant of a house wants several things: privacy, a pleasant view, a reasonable amount of "elbow room", freedom from nuisances such as railways, rubbish dumps, boiler factories and noisy thoroughfares, and certain conveniences within easy reach. These conveniences include park areas, churches, stores, nursery schools, a common school, a branch library, a garage, a community centre and a supervised children's playground. Larger stores, theatres, etc., would be farther away in relation to their everyday importance to the household. "Securing such facilities is merely a question of the arrangement of new development and the rearrangement of the old; and arrangement means planning and planning means enforcement."

Mr. Reay has divided the town, partly by geography, into neighborhoods of from 750 to 2500 families—an average of about 5000 people per neighborhood, and makes each a separate, self-contained unit, with a common school, and a parochial school if necessary, local stores and other conveniences mentioned above. A collection of neighborhoods (four or five in Dartmouth) forms a municipality with its town hall, stores, offices, high school, theatres, public library and industrial sections.

Economical Housing

The establishment of balanced housing areas is more economical for the municipality than the attempt to segregate low cost housing or to forbid the erection of such housing altogether. While it will not provide such high values as can be obtained in the richest sections of communities where the different grades of housing are separated, its ultimate effects are to raise average and to lower the operating costs of the municipality, because police and fire protection and health services can be provided more economically. The danger of parts of the municipal area becoming run down are greatly reduced.

The Dartmouth plan had to make allowances for the fact that there might someday be a bridge built over the harbor between Dartmouth and Halifax. In such an event the increased flow of traffic through Dartmouth would seriously affect her street problems and would materially influence her population. The neighborhood system of planning allows for any amount of population expansion that Dartmouth may expect, since each neighborhood is a unit and more units may be added. Here the Survey shows its value, for it enables the planner to estimate the probable expansion in population and business in the event of a bridge, and to allow for it in the general scheme of housing and business areas. If the bridge were not built, nothing would be lost for having made allowances for it. In the layout of main streets the plan is to direct the traffic into purely traffic areas and keep them away from all pedestrian centres, and the area near where the bridge would be built could be made a traffic area. Then if the bridge were not built the traffic area would still handle the main traffic flowing through the business section of the town.

Traffic Separation

In the residential areas the same principle of separating vehicle and pedestrian traffic is applied. This is one of the main advantages of the neighborhood system, and is accomplished by running "feeder roads" into each neighborhood from the main traffic arteries. The blocks in each neighborhood would be formed by the streets running in circuits or open loops at regular intervals on either side of the feeder road. This would tend to cut out all but the necessary traffic and would greatly simplify the location of streets, thus helping to make the neighborhood "more pleasant and effective for living, working and playing." A further contribution toward that end is a screen of trees between residential areas and undesirable sights.

The arrangement of the houses is one of the most radical of all the proposals; the backs of the houses would be toward the street (to facilitate community services), and the fronts would face "in" toward a common pedestrian approach for the whole block stemming from the feeder road. This would eliminate back-yards and place the gardens in front of the houses. As for the houses themselves. Mr. Reay favors semi-detached or row-house types, and claims that they use the available land more effectively than single houses when the density rises above six dwellings per acre.

The houses contain several unusual modifications. Since most of the land in Dartmouth is sloping, cars would be stored on the second floor, which would be on a level with the entrance at the rear. The living room would be on the first or basement level so as to open out on the garden on the lower side of the house at the front. Bedrooms would be on the third or top level. Of course when the house faces up the slope the garage reverts to the ground level and the living room to the second level. Since the only structural support in each house is a centre column, the floors can easily be rearranged. Each dwelling unit is planned as near a cube as possible to reduce the amount of outside wall and roof space and to conserve heat. Strongly advocated is a windowless wall in each single house to ensure privacy between neighbors. The man who makes window blinds is not expected to take this point lying down. Naturally, semi-detached houses would not need it. The average size of a Dartmouth home has been set at four persons, so there would be three bedrooms in each house. The lot width per house would be forty feet and the price range around $3,500.

Of course, such a plan is very rough. It is meant to be so. It is meant more to suggest things than to dictate them. It is quite obvious that many details of this plan are peculiar to Dartmouth and would never work in any other town. But in the majority of towns the main idea of the plan — the neighborhood system — would be quite feasible. Here again the plan is limited to certain sized towns — those of from ten to thirty thousand people, places like St. Catharines, Sydney, Port Arthur, Moncton, Lachine, Brandon, Charlottetown, Lethbridge and so on, places big enough to warrant the trouble of such a scheme yet small enough to allow it to operate smoothly. The plan is primarily for those ordinary, every-day people who cannot afford big homes yet are able to afford something better than slum-type houses.

An important feature of this plan was the cooperation between Dalhousie University, which did the actual research work, and the Nova Scotia Department of Municipal Affairs. Cooperation is essential in small-town planning since there is not so much direct incentive. Planning and construction in big cities is a profitable proposition for those persons involved in the actual work, but this is not as true of the smaller communities. But when we consider that the bulk of the Canadian people live in these towns, then the value may be measured in terms of higher standards of living for the common people, the backbone of the nation.

Incidentally, Mr. Reay was assisted in the work on this plan by his wife, who is also a graduate in architecture.

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Drug Peddling by Japs Two-Purpose Idea

By PETER CLARKSON

Japanese violation of every law of decency did not stop inside their prison camps. Everywhere they went they opened up opium dens and factories, offered free seeds to anyone who would grow poppies, and even produced special brands of "candy" to ensure that children would become addicts. Under their influence, the work of years by British and Chinese officials in the Far East against this age-old problem was undone in a few months.

YEARS after the last Jap has left the territories occupied by his country during the war, there will remain thousands of physically and morally wrecked men and women as living memorials to Japanese methods. These men and women will not be the victims of torture camps, but of the drug dens systematically opened by the Japanese authorities to undermine the resistance of the conquered peoples and to finance Japan's war effort, with a useful cut for thousands of Japanese officers and civilian officials as the driving force.

The first major steps to clear up this dreadful legacy have begun. Three months ago the British Military administration in Singapore announced a total prohibition of opium in Malaya and all British-protected territories in the Far East. This was a new and drastic step designed to deal with an unprecedented trade in narcotic drugs. Opium addiction is a very old problem in the East and it was formerly tackled in British territories, with the cooperation of the League of Nations, by a policy of control rather than prohibition.

Opium was a government monopoly and the amount permitted to be produced or imported was systematically reduced every year as the old and incurable addicts died off. This system was found more effective than total prohibition which was not humane, raised many complications and in practice resulted in other crimes being added to addiction.

Destruction

Under the system of control and reduction, the number of drug addicts was being steadily reduced and the end of drug addiction which had been going on for centuries might have been expected about 1950. In a few months after the conquest of Malaya, the Japanese undid the good accomplished by years of hard work. Drugs were imported and sold freely, to the great profit of the Japanese who deliberately encouraged addiction.

In China, the crime committed by the Japanese was even worse. It has been estimated that under Japanese rule 30 million Chinese became drug addicts. The work of years by General Chiang Kai-shek, who realized that drug addiction was China's greatest enemy, was completely undone and China today probably has as many addicts as at any time in her history. A few days ago, a spectacular start was made to a new "cleaning up" campaign by the public burning in Peiping of 50,000 lbs. of opium which had been found by the Government's agents and confiscated. The size of this stock, confiscated from Japanese factories and drug dens and enough to supply the legitimate medical needs of the world for a very long time, is an indication of the way in which the industry had grown with Japanese encouragement.

Drugs were one of the planned weapons of Japan's invasion of China. She not only believed that drugs could play an important part in undermining any resistance of the population to conquest, but also that the profit from their sale could pay for the occupation. The estimated profits were $135,000,000 a year and this was, of course, apart from the unofficial cuts taken by officials and soldiers all down the line.

The Japanese themselves were strongly warned against taking opium or any other narcotic. Paragraph 15 of the booklet handed to every Japanese soldier on enlistment stated: "Narcotics are unworthy of a superior race like the Japanese. Only inferior races that are decadent, like the Chinese, the Europeans and the East Indians are addicted to the use of narcotics. This is why they are destined to become our servants."

Japan began her evil work in Manchuria. The area under cultivation of the opium poppy was doubled and subsidies offered to the peasants for growing it. While across the border in China proper illegal growing carried the death penalty, in Manchuria and Korea Japanese gave free seeds to anyone who would grow them.

Drug Carpetbaggers

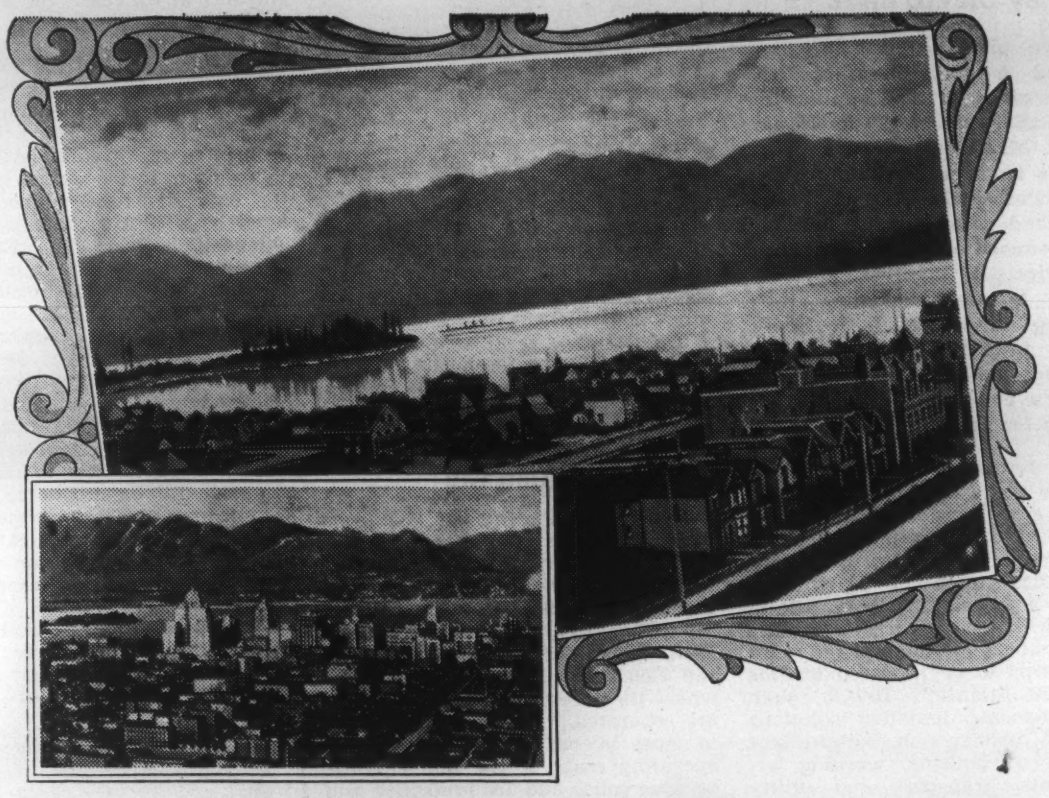
The drug dealers followed immediately in the wake of the invading armies in China and worked in cooperation with the military. The military were instructed on taking a town immediately to release from the jails the many drug merchants and pedlars and give them facilities for resuming business. Opium dens sprang up in every street of the big Chinese towns. Five hundred drug dens were opened in Peiping within two years; two thousand in Hankow. It became common to see dying addicts on the rubbish heaps with no longer the moral or physical strength left to earn money for the drugs they could not live without. To encourage children to become addicts, the Japanese even produced special brands of "candy" containing narcotic drugs.

To meet the demand, hundreds of acres were planted with poppies and new factories opened for extracting opium and its derivatives, morphine and heroin. One factory in Kalgan alone produced every year enough heroin to satisfy the world's medical needs for 15 years. In Tientsin some two hundred factories were opened employing about 10,000 Chinese. The number of Japanese controllers was 2,000. Thirty-five per cent of all Japanese capital in Tientsin was invested in the drug trade.

This is the appalling situation faced by the Chinese Government. Very energetic steps are being taken to deal with it. Capital punishment has been reintroduced for almost all drug offences from illegal manufacture to peddling. The drug addicts have been given eight months to cure themselves. After that, a third conviction for taking drugs will mean execution.

At the same time steps are being taken to help them to cure themselves —the tragedy of the drug addict is that although he may want to be free of the habit he has not the moral strength left to fight it. The opium dens in all the big cities under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek are being closed and their stocks of drugs destroyed. The cultivation of the poppy which is the basis of the industry is being rigorously controlled.

By encouraging drug addiction, Japan committed a crime against humanity which, from some points of view, exceeded the horrors of the extermination camps of Europe. The victims of the latter crimes died—the victims of the Japanese linger on. In the long view, however, the great setback there has been to the world crusade against the drug traffic may mean a big step forward. The position is so bad that governments have taken bold steps they hesitated about before the war.



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WASHINGTON LETTER

Labor Peace Looms in U.S. and John Steelman May Clinch It

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

IT would be straining optimism to the point of absurdity to predict that now that the railroad and maritime strikes have been settled, Americans can be sure of industrial peace. Yet there is a suspicion that there may be no serious strikes for several months, which would enable manufacturers to produce those automobiles and household gadgets that have been so long and patiently awaited.

There are some reassuring factors, and others that are somewhat disturbing. The U.S. Labor Department apparently anticipates an extended period of industrial peace, and one of its officials has put himself on the record as expecting at least six months of steady industrial production. Brave man, he is Howard T. Colvin, assistant director of the U.S. Conciliation Service.

Whether sustained production will help is debatable now that the Office of Price Administration seems doomed to lose most of its teeth. What matter if goods are produced, if American dollars are devaluated so that it is impossible to buy them? O.P.A. defenders ask. Let free enterprise produce goods and we won't need O.P.A. say its enemies.

Mr. Colvin bases his happy augury of continued production on the fact that "there are not over a dozen strikes in the entire country of sufficient national importance to cause any excitement at all." Strikes and lockouts of all sizes are now at a postwar low of 311.

Acceptance

American labor war came to a sudden end last Saturday when the 200,000 dock workers and unionized sailors of the committee for Maritime unity accepted a settlement giving them 20 to 30 per cent wage increases. Battle clouds still hovering over the labor front include — a continuance of some of the maritime demands, but these may be settled without an industrial tie-up.

Harry Bridges has announced that his West Coast longshoremen will come back again in September for a 35 cent an hour increase, instead of the 22-cent raise granted by a fact-find board.

In other spheres there are some hot spots. The C. I. O. Packing House Workers' contract expires in August. The Government may yet have to take over the Allis-Chalmers and the J. I. Case companies, which manufacture farm equipment and electrical parts for machinery. Sixty per cent of the nation's supply of copper, vital to electrical manufacture, is cut off by strikes of the C.I.O. Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. Bright note is that the industry is settling piecemeal the copper strikes.

By comparison with almost any other week since World War II hostilities ended, today's labor situation here could well be termed peaceful. Added to the relative calm on the labor scene is an extremely optimistic report of national job prospects. Robert C. Goodwin, director of the United States Employment Service, declares that the nation has passed its peak of postwar unemployment, and from now on jobs will increase steadily.

He points out that demobilization has long since passed its top figure and with only 500,000 veterans returning to civilian life each month, "there is now every reason to believe the situation looks good from here on."

There is also cause for optimism in a shift announced this past week by Mr. Truman in his lineup of personal advisers. His promotion of John W. Snyder to be Secretary of the Treasury made it possible for the President to move John L. Steelman, long his labor adviser, into the job of "assistant president" as director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

Snyder is generally conceded to have bungled the reconversion job, right from its earliest days when he took off controls and had to reinstate them later. While Steelman has been presidential labor adviser since last autumn, he cannot be blamed entirely for the long succession of strike crises which have dogged the Truman administration. Many of these were traceable to Snyder and to unfortunate decisions of the president himself.

To what extent Steelman helped to bring about this period of relative labor peace is not known now, but he has long been renowned as a peacemaker in some 80,000 labor disputes since 1934. He headed the Labor Department's Conciliation Service for some 10 years. For an interval before coming back into Government last winter he was a private labor relations consultant.

Steelman has long ranked considerably higher than the six presidential assistants through his labor advisory post in the White House. He has seen President Truman far more frequently than cabinet ministers, and on a far more informal and intimate basis.

If Secretary Schwellenbach resented Steelman's White House assignment, he has changed his mind about it. Mr. Truman says Steelman is continuing as labor adviser at Schwellenbach's request.

Dr. Steelman's strength in labor conciliation lies in his middle-of-the road approach to the problem. He can see both sides of most issues and exercises a definitely moderating influence. A former logger and farmhand who as a "bindle stiff" followed the harvest laborer's cycle the Arkansan is a graduate of five colleges.

His day begins early, for the President is an early riser and one of the first items on the Truman routine is the morning conference with intimate advisers. He is no "yes man", which could be a beneficial influence on White House decisions.

There are those who question administration success in later matters. Harold L. Ickes, for example, former Interior Secretary and now a newspaper columnist, charges that Truman's leadership during the railroad strike was that of "a distraught person inciting a mob." He called it "an example of government by hysteria."

And Ickes has not included Steelman in his denunciation of Truman intimates as "a shadowy group of small and self-seeking men".

Steelman was brought into the Labor Department by President Roosevelt's Labor Secretary, Frances Perkins, but his success as a labor conciliator apparently kept him clear of much of the criticism levelled at most old-time New Dealers.

This friendly southerner, thrown into the job of directing reconversion after President Truman had once decided to abolish the post, may be the reconversion guide who can keep labor satisfied to maintain steady production—and bring on those automobiles and refrigerators.

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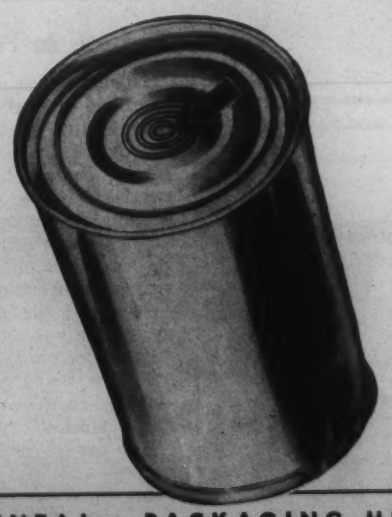

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KEEP YOUR EYE ON CONTINENTAL — PACKAGING HEADQUARTERS FOR CANADA

Prevention of Divorce Is Better than Cure

By CLARIS EDWIN SILCOX

In this article a well-known Canadian thinker and student of ecclesiastical history discusses the difficulties arising from the discrepancy between the Canadian civil law on divorce and the teachings of various religious bodies. He states that it might be better for the Churches if, instead of only seeking to find ways to remedy the divorce confusion, they concentrated on prevention by way of adequate preparation of youths and maidens for marriage.

THE problem which divorce poses is one of extraordinary difficulty for the Christian Church. There can be no doubt that the teaching of the Church postulates an enduring union, dissolved only by death. But even in the communions which adhere most rigorously to this concept, there is no little confusion. In the Eastern Orthodox Church, for instance, divorce is admitted in the case of adultery; in the Roman Catholic Church, divorce is not recognized at all, but annulments of contracted marriages may be decreed if any impediment can be brought forward to the marriage, e.g., coercion, mixed religion. In the Eastern Orthodox Church, priests are married before ordination, but if their wives die, they are denied remarriage, while Bishops may not have wives at all. Among the laity, second marriages are condoned but discouraged, while third marriages are treated as sinful.

Senior boys of English youth clubs are spending their holidays at the famous 14th century Belsay Castle in Northumberland. Courses in club management, art, weaving, etc., help them to choose careers.

Part of the difficulty experienced by the Church may be found in the paucity of materials for any thesis in either the life or known teaching of Christ. Other "founders" of world religions married. Buddha was married, but he deserted his wife when the light of Asia broke over him and he began his pilgrimage. Moses was married to Zipporah, although we know little about her, and whether for the "hardness of their hearts" or for other and more salutary reasons, he provided in his laws for divorce. Mohammed had a variety of wives. But in the case of Christianity, the doctrine of the Virgin Birth and the fact that Christ himself was never married complicate the situation. While the Moslems are promised "houris" in Paradise, the Christian teaching maintains that the angels in heaven neither marry nor are given in marriage.

A still greater difficulty emerges even within the narrow limits of this tragic earth of ours, when we seek definite instruction in the gospels regarding divorce. There are only two notable teachings in the gospel dealing with that question, and they but raise the larger question as to whether Christ was imposing legislation on the church of the future or simply stating great principles of life, targets of perfection. Nor is it possible for us to form any judgment of the significance of these teachings unless we understand something of the intellectual and moral atmosphere in which they were enunciated.

Under Mosaic Law

According to the Mosaic law, the Jewish husband could give his wife a *get* or divorce, whereupon she was free to go and marry some one else. She, on her part, had no right to divorce her husband, although, in certain scandalous cases, the community might compel the husband to give her a divorce. In the developing ideas regarding divorce, some curious decisions were made. For instance, while a wife could not be divorced for a variety of reasons, a Jewish husband was absolutely forbidden to divorce a wife who had become hopelessly insane. Perhaps this may have been because the wife in question could never be accepted by any other man and would consequently have no basis of economic support.

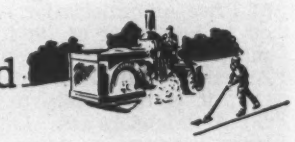
Another interesting device which, I have reason to believe, is still practised occasionally in Jewish circles relates to the procedure whereby a husband called to war or going away on some long and dangerous trip gives his wife a *get* post-dated by eighteen months. If he does not return within that time, she is free to marry again, thus avoiding the complications which beset Enoch Arden. Then again, it must be remembered that Judaism permitted polygamy, and that polygamy was only abolished in Western Judaism by a special Sanhedrin called by the eminent Rabbi Gershom of Worms about 1041 A.D. But I am told that in a certain modern Palestinian court, the Grand Rabbi of Palestine admitted, though somewhat embarrassed, that the decision of the Sanhedrin of 1041 was not mandatory upon all Jews, and that, in countries where polygamy was recognized by law, there was no Jewish prohibition of polygamy.

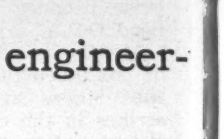
Dispute in Palestine

Nevertheless, there was at the beginning of the Christian era great dispute in Palestine over the proper reasons for which a Jewish husband might divorce his wife. In the discussion, there were two opposing schools of thought—the conservative and rigorous school of Shammei who claimed that only the adultery of the wife was a proper ground for divorce, and the liberal and latitudinarian school of Hillel who maintained that a husband could divorce his wife for any reason whatsoever—even, so it was said, for spoiling her husband's dinner.

The controversy was a hot one, and so we are told that the Pharisees came to Jesus (Mark 10) and asked him: "'Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife?' *tempting* Him." They were trying to put Him on the spot, to find out whether He supported the school of Shammei or the school of Hillel. But in the gospel record He refused to be caught on either horn of the dilemma. He asked what was the teaching of Moses, and they replied that Moses permitted the giving of *gets*. Christ replied that Moses had done this because of the hardness of the human heart, and then comes a remarkable statement: "But from the beginning of the creation, God made them male and female. For this cause shall a man leave his father and mother and cleave unto his wife and they twain shall be one flesh; so then they are no more twain but one flesh. What therefore God has joined together, let no man put asunder." When the little band of disciples had later withdrawn into a house, He continued the discussion and stated categorically that anyone who put away his or her spouse and married another committed adultery.

On the face of it, this is a more rigorous position than that of the school of Shammei. But primarily, it seems to be a statement of alleged fact rather than a piece of legislation for the new order. It is an enunciation of the claim that all true marriages were intended to be and are enduring, and that this is inherent in the nature of things and in the

There's a great day ahead for motorists! But it won't come until new cars and tires are plentiful...highways are repaired  and made safe through modern engineering ... and until all those whose driving experience was limited during the war years renew their skill.

Right now, cars average almost 10 years of age, many with parts and tires badly worn. The older your car gets, the more cautiously you should drive. If you aren't sure your car is safe, protect yourself and others by *keeping it off the road!* 

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will of the Creator of men and women. But it does not give us any clue whatever as to what the community must do or not do when, for the hardness of their hearts, a couple has been divorced.

In another gospel incident, Christ Himself forgave the woman taken in adultery although He admonished her to "go and sin no more." Obviously He forgave adultery, even if His church often seems to find it impossible to forgive this sin. Still, there is little concrete guidance here. If we suppose that the divorced couple do not remarry, they cannot even be accused of adultery. But they are still divorced. Their own marriage does not seem to be enduring. They are bound to a dead past.

But the problem is even more difficult because in the sermon on the mount, Christ, in comparing the law with the gospel, seems to make a significant exception. After stating that the law of Moses permitted divorce, he adds: "But I say unto you, that whosoever shall put away his wife, saving for the cause of fornication (Vulgate: *excepta fornicationis causa*) causeth her to commit adultery; and whosoever shall marry that is divorced committeth adultery". Some scholars try to prove that the "saving" clause is a gloss; and to be meticulous and legalistic, one might ask why a divorced woman, if she behaves herself, should *ipso facto* be accused of adultery. Nevertheless, there it is, and it does seem to approximate the point of view of the school of Shammei. What is more, on the basis of this textual authority, the Eastern Orthodox Church does permit in certain conditions divorce.

Those, therefore, who seek guidance in the gospels alone are in a bad way. Indeed, they would be in a stronger position if they attacked divorce not on exegetical and theological grounds but on sociological grounds, such as the primacy of the family unit and the rights of the children. But even here it is doubtful if it is part of the disicipline of God to bring up children in an atmosphere of continual antagonism.

Many Difficult Positions

So long as the Christian Church determined in its canon law the conditions of marriage, it could evolve its own legislation with all the paraphernalia of impediments, annulments, dispensations, etc. Then, by process of interpretation, Christian legalism could eventually supplant Jewish legalism. But this implies a population which docilely believes that the Church, *qua* Church, or some particular communion of the Church has an exclusive insight into the mind of the Eternal. Now, however, that the laws regarding the solemnization and termination of marriage are determined by the State, not by the Church, the Church is placed in many difficult positions. A large proportion of the population is alienated from the Christian tradition. Yet they will insist on marrying and being given in marriage, and they will resent any attempt of any Church to impose its particular doctrines of the durability of the marriage contract on them. Nor can the State ignore their disregard of the Christian concept of marriage and pass laws bringing the civil law into conformity with this or that canon law—especially when there is such ambiguity about the Christian attitude. As Dean Inge said sometime ago, the Christian symbol of Holy Matrimony can not be that of "two cats with their tails tied together".

The civil law in Canada permits divorce for a variety of reasons, although in some provinces there is only one reason. Yet, in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, there is no provision for purely civil marriage. People who wish to marry must find a duly recognized minister of religion to perform the ceremony, go elsewhere to a place which permits civil marriages, or just "live in sin" unashamedly.

What, then, is the minister to do? Some of the churches prohibit their clergy from solemnizing marriages involving divorced people; other churches leave the matter to the discretion of the individual clergyman. If he has a tender conscience, he may refuse to solemnize the marriage, and the eager couple will have to shop around in their effort to find a clergyman who will, perhaps having their anger against the Church accentuated with each refusal. If the civil law grants divorces, it would seem only proper that the civil law should provide opportunities for civil marriages, dignified but untainted by superfluous piety. But some ministers fear that if civil marriages are provided, the Church may lose those contacts which would be helpful in keeping the couple henceforth in a somewhat straight and narrow path.

On the other hand, when the civil law grants divorces with the right to remarry, and when Christian people avail themselves of such laws, what is to be the attitude of the Church to such as are divorced and do remarry? Should they be denied the sacraments? Should they be regarded as heathen and publicans, as adulterers and adulteresses? The evangelical churches can hardly insist that the forgiving grace of God cannot extend to such persons. They may have been more sinned against than sinning, and how can any ecclesiastic proclaim an unerring judgment on that point? That can hardly be truly determined either by canon or by civil law. Only God can be the Judge. Or if one points out that the Church should forgive, but only on the condition of the repentance of the sinner, does such repentance involve the surrender of the second marriage and a life of disciplined celibacy? One cannot unscramble omelettes—not even the theologian!

Every effort must of course be made to cure social maladies as best one can. But it might be better for the Churches—all of them—if, instead of finding ways and means of remedying what may have become in the eyes of man, if not in the eyes of God, an irremediable situation, they took a realistic view of the world in which we actually live and concentrated their best efforts on prevention. If they did, they might seek strenuously to give youth so high a sense of the importance of the married relation, intended by the Creative Spirit of Life to be a lifetime engagement, and to impart such an adequate preparation for it, that youths and maidens would enter into that relationship with a far greater understanding of the adjustments to be made, of the necessity to make every effort, humanly possible, to prove by their endurance that God has blessed their union.

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LONDON LETTER

It Wasn't Sir Ben's Wolf but It Unfortunately Sat at His Door

By P. O'D.

London.

FOR a long time it was fairly obvious that Sir Ben Smith was having a very difficult bit of climbing to do on the political Alps. Now his foot has slipped, the rope has broken, and he has shot out of sight over the edge—to land very comfortably, let us hope, in a nice soft spot down below in the valley, a bit bruised and sore perhaps, but otherwise none the worse for his fall.

Sir Ben is a very likeable and also very competent man, but he was out of luck as Minister of Food. For one thing, he had to follow Lord Woolton, far and away the greatest food-administrator this country has ever known. For another, he had to take over in a time of at least nominal peace, when the public was tired of making sacrifices and was hoping for a general easing-up. And then everything seemed to go wrong everywhere, with grim famine stalking almost the whole world. Not his wolf, but it sat at his door.

Even the ablest of administrators and shrewdest of politicians would have found it difficult in such conditions to retain the confidence of Parliament and the public; and Sir Ben had neither the experience nor the special ability required. Oddly enough, he proved to be a poor politician—odd, that is, in a successful trade-union leader. Most of them are very good politicians indeed. But Sir Ben was always saying the wrong thing, or the right thing at the wrong time.

Now he has gone—with general sympathy but also with general approval—and he has been succeeded by Mr. John Strachey, who is easily the most brilliant of the junior Socialist Ministers. He has been a great success in the Air Ministry, and he is expected to do well in this larger and far more difficult job.

Strachey has had no experience of national housekeeping, but he has a clear, incisive mind, youthful energy and resilience, and an almost perfect House of Commons manner. This last is a lot more important than it may sound. His Department will be almost continuously under fire. He will need all his tact and firmness and quickness of wit.

Fortunately for him the House is a very fair-minded assembly, and everyone realizes that, as cricketers say, he will be "batting on a very sticky wicket." Not only will he be given every chance to make good, but everyone will be hoping that he will make good. No one wants to make things hard for him. They will be quite hard enough without that.

"Bart's" Anniversary

Recently the King and Queen visited St. Bartholomew's Hospital—"Bart's," as it is affectionately known to all Londoners—for what is described as the 400th anniversary of the "second foundation." Really the history of Bart's goes back to the 12th century, when the monk Rahere used his influence at court to found a religious house devoted to the care of the sick. That was in 1123, making Bart's the oldest charitable institution in London on its original site.

What happened 400 years ago, at the time of the Dissolution, was that Henry VIII pulled down the priory but spared the hospital, thus becoming the "second founder"— surely the cheapest and easiest way of becoming a founder in history! It is his statue and not Rahere's that stands over the gateway.

Perhaps we should be grateful that the obese Henry did not "dissolve" the hospital too, so let him have what credit there is! If it does no more, his "second foundation" furnishes at least a pleasant excuse for commemorating the services of a great London institution.

Fate of Tennis "Pro's"

Will Wimbledon admit professionals to membership in the All-England Club? That is a question followers of lawn-tennis are asking just now, for such a motion stands on the agenda for the approaching annual meeting, and is said to have the support of most of the younger members — the people who really play.

My own feeling is that the motion will not pass. It is far too revolutionary for a country where the distinction between amateur and professional — or "gentleman" and "player," as they put it in cricket—is still so sharply observed. Not so sharply as it used to be perhaps, but the distinction is still there; and the wise "pro" never forgets it.

At the same time, there is a general recognition that the status of lawn-tennis professionals should be raised—professionally, if not socially. At present they are little more than coaches. No team of lawn-tennis "pro's" in this country would stand a chance against a team of the best amateurs. How could they? They spend their time teaching, they get practically no tournament practice, they are paid very little, they are hardly known outside their own clubs.

What is really needed is a series of professional tournaments, like the £1,000 one announced by Slazengers to be played off at Scarborough in July. And why not an "open" championship, as in golf? Given suitable opportunities and incentives the "pro's" can be trusted to do the rest. It would be all for the good of the game.

Pity the Poor Customer

Commodore Vanderbilt, that legendary tycoon of the Age of Gold, will go down in history as the man who said, "The public be damned!" Not that he really meant it when he said it, or that he acted on it in the operation of the railways he ran.

None the less, that famous and petulant remark has been held against him ever since—very often by people with not a fraction of his regard for the public convenience and well-being. The people who run trade-unions, for instance, whether officially or unofficially. Even in this generally law-abiding and orderly country lightning strikes are constantly being called, in which the needs of the public are not only being flouted, but are deliberately used as a means of coercion.

A particularly callous strike took place the other day in London, when the milk-bottlers suddenly came out, leaving millions of their fellow-citizens deprived of their usual supplies —meagre enough already, Heaven knows! And there have been dozens of similar strikes, without the slightest warning, and apparently without the least consideration for the public need. The public be damned! Commodore Vanderbilt may have said it, but these bully boys act on it. Make the customer squeal for mercy. It is the new technique.

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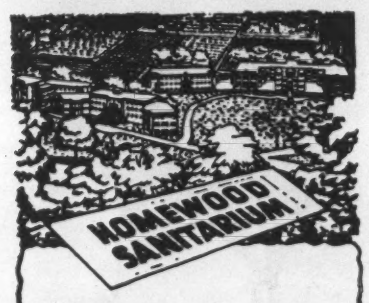

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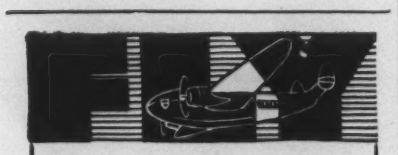
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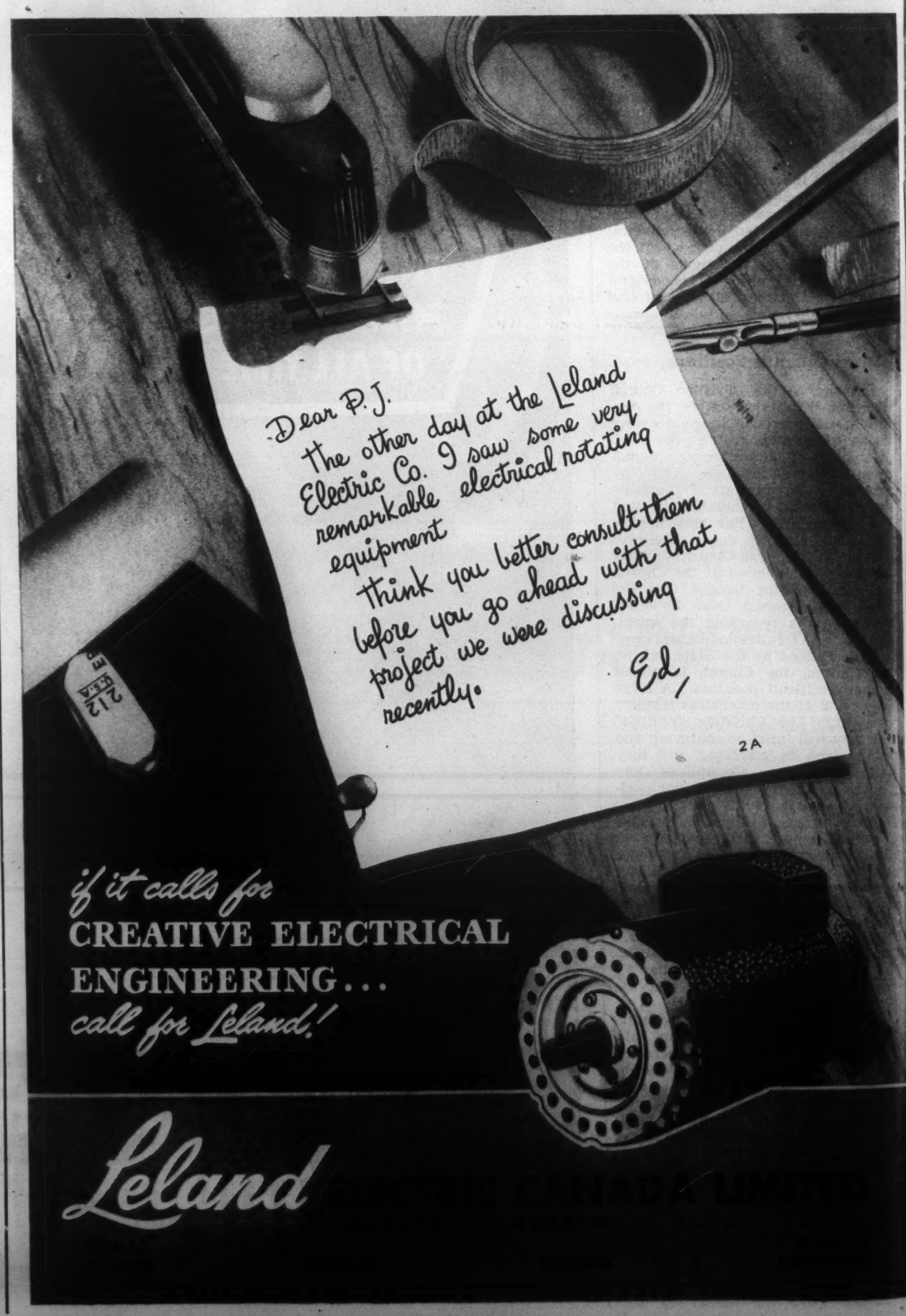
Dear P.J.
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THE WEEK IN RADIO

CHML Workshop Seeks Actors and Script Writers for Fall Show

By JOHN L. WATSON

CANADA'S aspiring dramatists are to be given a chance to market their wares over station CHML in Hamilton. Ken Soble, station manager, has announced the inauguration of a new program entitled "The Hamilton Radio Workshop", a weekly drama series scheduled to begin in October and designed to give radio actors, writers and technicians practical training and experience.

Scripts and talent will be selected on a competitive basis and will be paid for at standard rates which, though not lavish, should provide considerable inducement to young artists who are anxious to get started in radio. Performers will, of necessity, be chosen from applicants living in or near the Ambitious City, but scripts are invited from all over Canada.

The program will be under the direction of Earle Howard, who produced a series of "workshops" for the R.C.A.F. in Winnipeg and Calgary. Some acting talent has already been selected from local drama groups, clubs and schools in Hamilton, and now the station is especially anxious to receive original dramatic scripts. Material should be of the usual half hour length (about 32 pages) and should be submitted to Earle Howard, Producer, "Hamilton Radio Workshop", CHML, Hamilton, Ontario.

"As the name of the series implies," Mr. Howard explains, "CHML is interested primarily in the unusual. By unusual, the station does not mean to overstress novelty for novelty's sake, but the program is definitely responsive to story telling that gets away from standard patterns. The program seeks the work of new writers, particularly those who write experimental or otherwise unorthodox scripts."

We hope Mr. Howard means what he says about not overstressing novelty. There is a desperate need for good radio dramatists in Canada but there is a depressing tendency among those people who do write for radio to stress novelty for novelty's sake, at the expense of good writing. If the "Hamilton Radio Workshop" encourages young writers to produce scripts with emphasis on sound craftsmanship and legitimate dramatic values, it will perform a service of incalculable importance to Canadian radio. If, like so many "workshops", it merely encourages "writing for effect", it will serve no purpose at all.

From time to time in these columns we have spoken kindly of commercial, or sponsored, radio, much to the annoyance of certain wise and virtuous people who would prefer to see advertising banished from the air. To anyone who wants to have his prejudices against commercial broadcasting confirmed and stiffened, we recommend the reading of a new book by Frederic Wakeman entitled "The Hucksters" (Rinehart-$3.00).

Truth about Advertising?

Mr. Wakeman, an ex-advertising man with a literary bent, has set out to paint a behind-the-scenes picture of radio advertising, a subject on which he is extraordinarily well informed. It is a curious thing that no *absolutely first-rate* satirical novel has ever been written about advertising, a profession which, if not entirely iniquitous, is often extremely foolish. With a tailor-made subject to hand and a wealth of personal experience to give his story authenticity, Mr. Wakeman ought to have written a better book than he has. Unfortunately, he cannot resist the temptation to use a bludgeon when a rapier would have been more effective. (Perhaps he is a better advertising man than he knows!)

He has created a number of extremely amusing caricatures but scarcely any really convincing characters. He has perpetrated a thoroughly illogical plot and attempted to portray an emotional conflict quite as ridiculous as any Wednesday afternoon soap opera.

The "hero" of the novel is Victor Norman of Kimberly and Maag, Advertising Agents, account executive in charge of the Beautee Soap Campaign ($12,200,000 per year — and that ain't hay!). Mr. Norman is a very, very tough character indeed. He revels in the skullduggeries of his profession with tremendous gusto and displays alarmingly catholic tastes in old masters and young mistresses. The metamorphosis occurs when he meets Kay Dorrance, a pure but none-too-resolute young woman, who convinces him that the advertising racket is a pretty shoddy means of eking out a living ($35,000 a year, to be exact—plus bonuses).

Petulant Patron

If you read only as far as the Dorrance affair, and no farther, you may enjoy "The Hucksters". If you go past there, we're pretty sure you won't. The best parts of the book are those which describe Victor Norman's relations with his terrible patron, Evan Llewellyn Evans, president of the Beautee Soap Company. The *bête noir* of all advertising men is the sponsor who foots the bills and all too often wants to have a finger in the agency pie . . . and Mr. Evan Llewellyn Evans is a broth of a *bête noir!* A multi-millionaire, he wears an alpaca coat, a straw boater (indoors and out) and a red bandanna handkerchief for a necktie. And he has some curious habits, such as removing his dentures and snapping them in his employee's faces to encourage them to "get their teeth into a problem", or pouring a pitcher of water over his board-room table—and his executives' trousers—when he wants to suggest that an idea is "all wet". He is an incredibly ridiculous and thoroughly disgusting character but somehow not very real.

Then there is Kimberly, the agency president, an amiable rake with a penchant for vitamin pills and expensive harlots, though not necessarily in that order. It is Kimberly's almost pathological fear of Evans, whose twelve million dollar account keeps his agency business going, that finally induces Norman to turn down a lucrative partnership and resign from the profession.

Other characters include Mrs. Dorrance's two children, probably the most nauseating pair of baby-talking moppets who ever sullied the pages of an adult novel and for whom the hard-boiled Norman conceives an almost delirious affection; Kimberly's jaded, over-loved wife and an assortment of writers, singers, agents and ad-men all thoroughly unscrupulous and all in receipt of at least $20,000 a year—which is the best recommendation we can think of for the advertising business.

"The Hucksters" is the kind of novel that can only be described as "timely". A great many people are sick to death of the collaboration of soap and radio and will welcome the appearance of any book which pokes fun at both of these industries. A better (and, if you like, a crueller) book than "The Hucksters" will be even more welcome.

Nevertheless, this novel should be required reading for every advertising man, and every advertising man should ponder the eminent Mr. Evans' advice to his protégé: "Remember, two things make good advertising. One, a good, simple idea. Two, repetition. And by repetition, by God, I mean until the public is so irritated with it, they'll buy your brand because they bloody well can't forget it. All you professional advertising men are scared to death of raping the public; I say the public likes it, if you got the know-how to make 'em relax and enjoy it."

Mr. Evans, you could be wrong.

•

One of the principals of "Deirdre of the Sorrows" received a letter from a young lady in Greenland, who reports that the program came through extremely well in that cold and inhospitable land.

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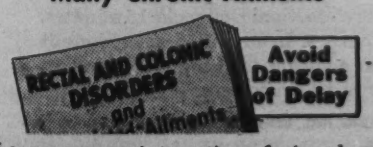

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The Menace of Atomic Energy Demands New Statesmanship

ONE WORLD OR NONE; The meaning of the atomic bomb as interpreted by eighteen eminent scientists. Edited by Dexter Masters and Katharine Way. (Embassy Book Co., Toronto, quarto paper, $1.00.)

HERE is assembled, in everyday language, careful statements concerning the development and use of atomic energy. Each writer is an authority in his special field and the backthought of every one is the peril that war will follow unless statesmen and governments the world over realize that war is an outmoded folly. Considering what happened in Hiroshima, and the terrible story is told in detail, Philip Morrison shows what would happen if such a bomb were to fall in New York. But in a war not one bomb but hundreds might be aimed at a single target. Truly it is a time for mass thinking on entirely new principles.

•

Unpleasant Company

THEN AND NOW, a novel, by Somerset Maugham. (McClelland & Stewart, $2.75.)

AN Italian comedy of manners entitled "Mandragola" was written by Machiavelli. The theme, as usual in plays of the sort, was the carefully laid plan of an intellectual lecher to seduce the young wife of a trusting friend; a plan defeated by a handsome youth the lecher had befriended. The ingenious Mr. Maugham turns the story into a full-length novel, making Machiavelli himself the protagonist and giving equal value to his career as a rake and as a conscienceless politician whose association with Caesar Borgia gave him the material for "The Prince."

The wild disorder of public affairs in the Italian cities during the earliest years of the Sixteenth Century is not unlike the situation of the past five years. Cold-blooded treachery is both ancient and modern, a fact that is ready-made material of a practised satirist.

But, despite the finished art of the novelist, the tale is less than interesting; and for this reason. The comedy of manners, as an art-form is artificial. Wycherley, Congreve and the rest created puppets, not real people; and that applies also to the *commedia del arte*. To breathe life into such characters by the cunning of modern novel-technique merely makes them cheap rascals and unpleasant company.

•

Air Chronicle

By JOHN H. YOCOM

THE R.C.A.F. OVERSEAS: The Fifth Year, (Oxford University Press, $3.00).

THE months before D-Day were important ones for the air force for two main reasons. First, like the army, it was busy planning and preparing for the great storming of Festung Europa. Secondly, it had relentlessly stepped up the "softening" schedules which had been commenced against German fortifications and industries years before. The R.C.A.F. squadrons overseas were engaged in strategical bombing, day and night fighter operations, intruder sorties, anti-shipping and anti-submarine patrols and strikes on a scale never before imagined.

This is the second volume that the historical section of the R. C. A. F. has published. It covers the period from September, 1943, to August, 1944. All royalties go to the R.C.A.F. Benevolent Fund.

The narrative has been prepared from the operations records which every squadron scrupulously kept month by month from the beginning of the war, supplemented with intelligence and combat reports to give extra detail on outstanding operations. For instance, the moving story of F/L David Hornell, first R.C.A.F. airman to win the Victoria Cross, is completely told.

Although D-day brought a climax to the story, there was no *dénouement*. The tempo further increased, especially for the fighters when mobile airfields were put on the continent. Buzz bombs added to their job.

The book is full of names of bomber crew members and fighter pilots and is copiously illustrated with R.A.F. and R.C.A.F. official photographs. The appendices include lists of personnel who received orders, decorations and medals during the period and a roll of honor for those who died.

Every R.C.A.F. man and woman who went overseas will want a copy of this book to read at once, to reread in part for years to come, to recall friendships of deepest significance, and to be reminded of the noble contribution of Canada's airmen. All Canadian friends of the Commonwealth Training Plan who saw these boys getting their wings will want to read of their exploits.

The R.C.A.F.'s excellent recording system has insured authentic material for this or any future story of Canada's air war. Unfortunately, the book contains no maps. These should be included in future volumes. The contribution of No. 6 Bomber Group (R.C.A.F.) to the destruction of industrial Germany can best be shown by maps and accumulated graphs of bomb-loads dropped. Furthermore, during the following period to VE-Day the fighter operations became almost entirely a matter of tactical army support, and maps could best show this.

•

Prize Novel

WASTELAND, a novel, by Jo Sinclair. (Musson, $3.00.)

JOHN BROWN was a news photographer with a fierce diligence and an intuitive taste that gave his "shots" dramatic intensity. After years of experience he was still afraid that he was "slipping" and covered up his fears by a brassy outside. He was loud and tough in conversation; another compensation for timidity and self-abasement. Even his first name was a self-cover for Jake, for he was a Jew.

His father was cold and stingy and dirty, giving no word of affection to his children or even to his wife who was broken-spirited and slouchy. The home had been merely a place to eat and sleep. The oldest son, Sigmund, clever and hard working, had lost his good job as a department manager. When the depression had come all Jewish employes had been dismissed. One daughter was married, not happily; another had married a small-time criminal—to get away from home—, had stuck to him while he was serving a jail-term, and then had divorced him and gone to work as a waitress in a night-club, "straight" but glamorous in costume and make-up. The youngest daughter, a student and a writer, was clean in mind and body; Jake's only point of contact.

When he felt himself breaking physically she advised him to see a psychiatrist even as she had done when the home atmosphere had all but overcome her.

And here the tale begins with Jake in the Doctor's office being "loosened-up" by subtle questioning, exposing his private shames week after week, revealing the "love" he had had for a woman twenty years his senior (as compensation for lack of mother-love,) and the admiration for Old Pete, head of the *Register's* photographic department, his pseudo-father; breaking down the spiritual ghetto-walls within his soul until at the last he emerges an honest person proud of his sisters, his brother, even his parents; proud of his race.

The race-pride is explained by the author in many scenes of beauty and sympathy describing the Passover suppers when the father, temporarily a patriarch, reads the set prayers in Hebrew, and the youngest son asks the formal questions concerning the meaning of the feast.

This is a novel without love-interest—Hamlet without the Prince—but with a richness of characterization and dialogue altogether uncommon. It is a novel without humor—an egg without salt—and yet with steady and continuing suspense to a climax which is dangerously close to "the happy ending" of popular and inartistic fiction. The reader is expected to believe that a mature man, with eighteen years in an extrovert profession, can have fixed habits dissolved by a series of visits to the modernist confessional. It may be possible in a religious confessional when the priest is merely a symbol, a channel for Infinite Power, but a psychiatrist is a man, not perfect in knowledge, not perfect in intuition, and often self-exalted to a dangerous degree. True, he can effect some releases to the confused spirit, but before an extra-difficult subject his powers are limited.

The theme of the novel is one of the most important of the day; the break-down of race, class and creed intolerance. The writing is exceptional in grace and power. Perhaps for these two reasons the work has won the Harper's Award of $10,000.

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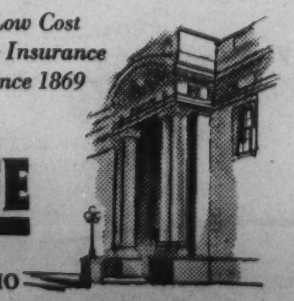

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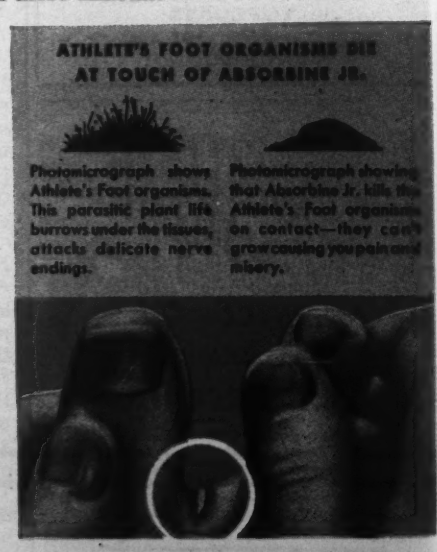
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Photomicrograph shows Athlete's Foot organisms. This parasitic plant life burrows under the tissues, attacks delicate nerve endings.
Photomicrograph showing that Absorbine Jr. kills the Athlete's Foot organisms on contact—they can't grow causing you pain and misery.

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THE BOOKSHELF

Reviewing Sixty Fruitful Years of Our English Literature

ENGLISH LITERATURE IN THE EARLIER SEVENTEENTH CENTURY, 1600-1660. By Douglas Bush. (Oxford, $6.50.)

THE period that included Shakespeare's last sixteen years, the publication of the Authorized English Bible, the Cavalier and Roundhead poets, Jonson, Donne, Dryden and Milton, was surely notable, carrying forward, as it did, the energy of the Elizabethan era and broadening in scope. It was a time of questioning. Authority was asked to submit proofs of its power and there was a certain liveliness of inquiry in all quarters, sacred and secular.

The author of this fifth volume of the Oxford History of English Literature, moves easily among the major and minor worthies of the time, sets the scene in a rich chapter on the spirit of the age and then considers the writings under a dozen classifications; for example, Popular Literature and Translations, Essays and Characters, Political Thought, History and Biography, etc. Of particular interest is the chapter on Science in which Sir William Osler's opinion on "The Anatomy of Melancholy" is accepted; that it is a serious treatise on abnormal psychology, rather than a collection of entertaining oddities of thought and expression for a cheerful bedside.

Throughout the chapters the author is graceful in his prose and, not infrequently, light in his humor, as, for instance, in the sly comment that the Pilgrims of America preferred Captain John Smith's books to his company. Whether or not this lightness of mood is entirely fitting for a University textbook—as textbooks go—is not for present debate, but the general reader will not be offended.

The last 200 pages of the book are given to a chronological table and a list of authors and their works.

•

Good Man, Good Dog

TRAINING YOU TO TRAIN YOUR DOG, by Blanche Saunders; illustrated by Louise Branch. (McCleland & Stewart, $3.50.)

THE ODD, but completely reasonable, theme of this book is that the owner of a dog must have breeding, intelligence and poise before he can hope to transmit such elements of civilization to his pet. That, naturally, makes things difficult. But not impossible! The owner of any dog will find the book as profitable as it is interesting.

•

Concerning Boys

By W. S. MILNE

VALLEY BOY by Theodore Pratt. (Collins, $2.75.)

BLUE BOY by Jean Giono. (Macmillans, $3.25.)

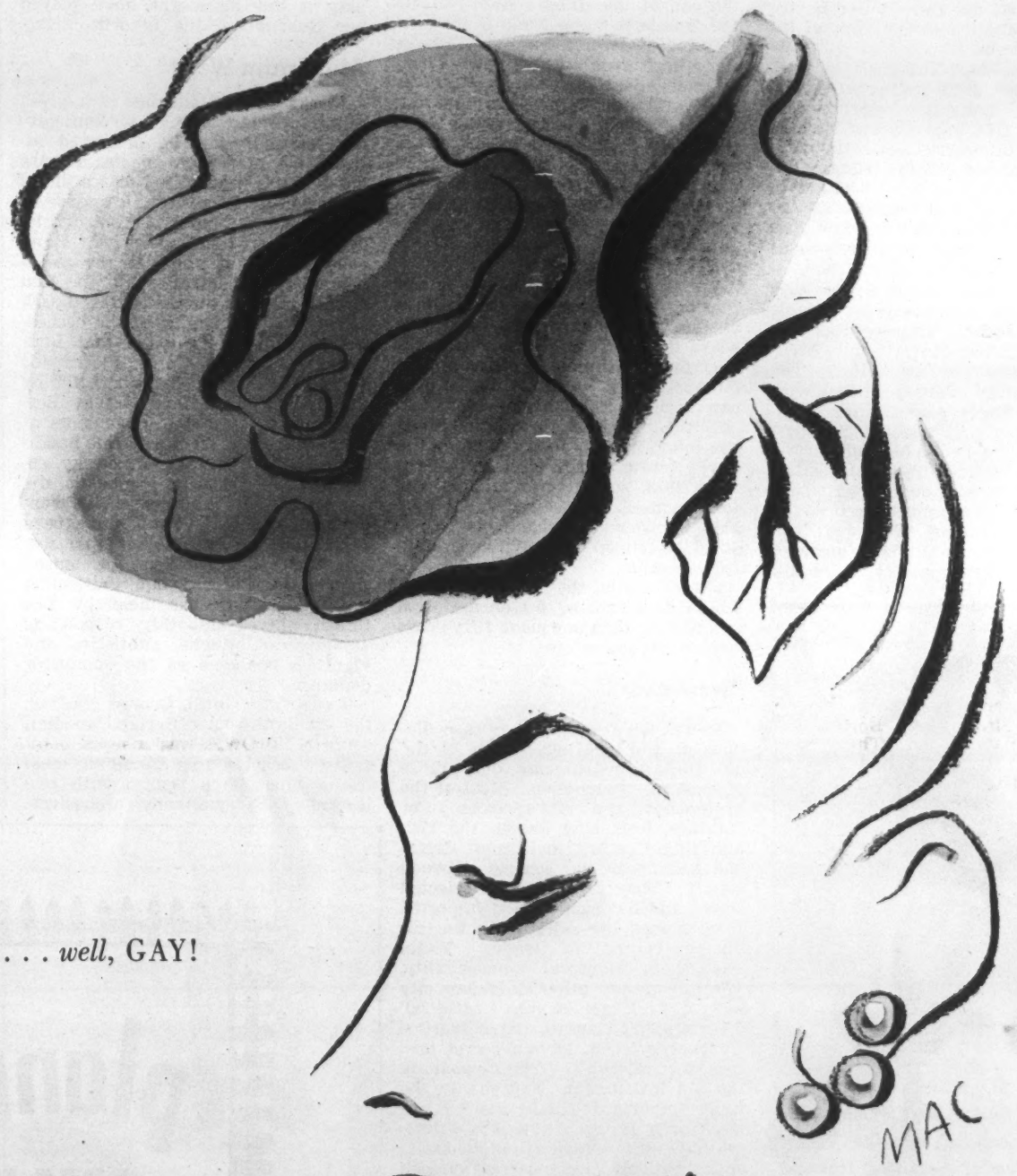
THEODORE PRATT'S "Valley Boy" is a charming and amusing tale of a youngster of eleven, Johnny Birch, who lives in the San Fernando valley, in a suburban real-estate development. There are only seven houses in his street, and there is something queer or amusing or pathetic about the people who live in each of them. Johnny himself, much to his embarrassment, lives in a house that has been made to resemble a broken-down Mexican ranch-house, complete to fake well-head. His parents are very modern, and insist on his calling them by their first names. They never punish him, and often don't remember to get his dinner ready, because they believe he should learn self-reliance.

The other kids make fun of the clothes Johnny has to wear, for his parents have a passion for horses, and insist on his wearing cowboy boots with high heels. All in all, Johnny is a pretty lonely fellow. He amuses himself by finding out all he can about the queernesses of his neighbors, and looking after Oscar, the Professor's trained sea-lion, on whom he lavishes some of the demonstrative affection his parents ignore. There is considerable pathos in the story, and it comes close to tragedy, but in the main, it is a happy tale, with a satisfying end to it. Johnny is quite a character, entirely believable, even against a background of the sort of screwballs that could come together, only, one imagines, in southern California.

"Blue Boy", although it too deals with a boy's experiences in an adult world, is in a very different key. Strung on an autobiographical thread are a series of tales full of human interest, set against the background town and farm life in the Provençal hills close to the Italian border. One of these, the story of the baker's wife, was made the subject of a French film which has won considerable acclaim among patrons of the art cinema. The mood of these descriptive sketches — and they are little more — is that of emotion recollected in tranquillity, and there is a Wordsworthian poetry about them, the poetry of the simple, lovely things of every-day, and the lyricism of lives lived close to the fundamentals of hunger and desire.

The author's style, even in translation, is one of mannered simplicity, in which he tells obliquely his tales of human joys and yearnings and griefs, bathed in a light of tender remembrance, as the poet grown up looks back on his childhood. This recollection clothes common objects with an idealized light, and gives to familiar details a heightened significance that lifts incident and character and chance phrase above the mood of everyday.

If at times the narration seems self-conscious, and the shifting of emphasis from the recollected to the imagined, until dream and reality impinge and fuse into each other, becomes somewhat confusing to the reader who is looking for a straightforward story, yet he should consider that this book should be regarded rather as a poem, or a series of poems, and judged for its evocative power and its emotional communication, rather than for its narrative values. This is a book to read slowly and savor, and to come back to.



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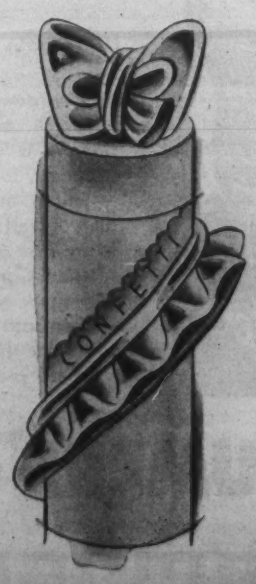

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WORLD OF WOMEN

The "Brides' Ships" Sailed from France When Canada Was Young

By MARY SUTHERLAND

THE arrival every few days of the "Brides' Ships" at Canadian ports strikes a romantic chord in the hearts of all Canadians. These brides must be possessed of a fine sense of romance and adventure and not a little courage. To leave home and family and friends, perhaps forever, is not an easy thing to do, even if there is a fine Canadian husband waiting on this side.

"Brides' Ships"—the very term is tantalizingly romantic—have by no means been confined to the carrying of the brides of Canadian soldiers home from Overseas in the year of our Lord 1946. Nearly three hundred years ago the first "Brides' Ships" came to Canadian shores. And if it requires a courageous and adventurous spirit today on the part of the Overseas brides, what do you think it required in spirit in 1665?

Picture the New France of that day. There were 3300 French people in the whole of New France. Hostile Indians lurked everywhere. The need for protection against this enemy affected their whole mode of settlement, drawing the settlers close together along the banks of the river that served alike as a means of transportation and as their defence. Rocky shorelines and the forest primeval hid them from friends as well as foes.

Occupations were primitive, the fur trade and soldiering, and a brave attempt on the part of a few at agriculture. Homes were crude in the extreme, of squared logs, or of rough stone and mortar. A fireplace that often smoked was the only means of heat. A stone oven in which bread was baked was in the yard.

Scene from London Little Theatre's production of Noel Coward's "Blithe Spirit" during the past season. The theatre has a membership of over 7,000, highest of any amateur theatrical group in the world, and now owns Grand Theatre, London, which has the largest stage in Canada.

Journey Took Months

The "Brides' Ships" were sailing vessels. The journey took months. The food and service can best be left to the imagination.

The French people have had scant genius for colonization and settlement except in isolated instances. But Louis XIV bestirred himself to do something for New France. As director-general or superintendent with the duty of building New France industrially and economically he appointed one, Jean Talon, to be Intendant. The choice was a fortunate one. Talon saw at once that New France required more settlers. He realized that the country's resources must be developed if the people were to become rich and prosperous, and New France a great colony.

Of the 3300 French people in New France only a small percentage were women. The great preponderance of men and the absence of home life and families gave Talon food for thought. Talon was nothing if not resourceful.

An astonishing letter one day reached Colbert, the foreign minister of Louis XIV. It was a letter from Talon in New France. He requested a ship-load of young women who would be brides for the single young men in New France. Louis XIV himself became interested in the project and gave his patronage to the scheme. He promised his special protection to the young women who were recruited, until they were married and had homes of their own. As a result they became known as "King's Girls." The first 100 girls were found in Brittany and Normandy from whence came most of the settlers in New France. In 1665 these hundred girls, some as young as fifteen years, boarded their "Brides' Ship" and set sail for New France.

Courtship Brief

They were prepared as best they could be by Colbert for the kind of life they would lead in the new world. They were advised that their courtship necessarily must be brief, that they were to choose their husbands quickly.

There were no flash bulbs or reporters or C.B.C. to record their arrival at Quebec, but we can imagine the scene. We are told that they were met by the Governor and other officials. They were conducted up the steep hill, now Mountain Hill Street, that leads from the Lower Town of Quebec and taken to the convent of the Ursuline nuns who were to look after them until they were settled.

There must have been some interesting scenes during the next few days. The young men from their "cotes" and farms, scrubbed and brushed, probably not a little shy, came in search of wives, wondering which if any of the girls would look upon them with favor. Careful selection of the young men was made, and only those who could show that they could make proper homes for their brides were admitted to the parlor of the convent and allowed to talk matters over with such girls as might show interest in them.

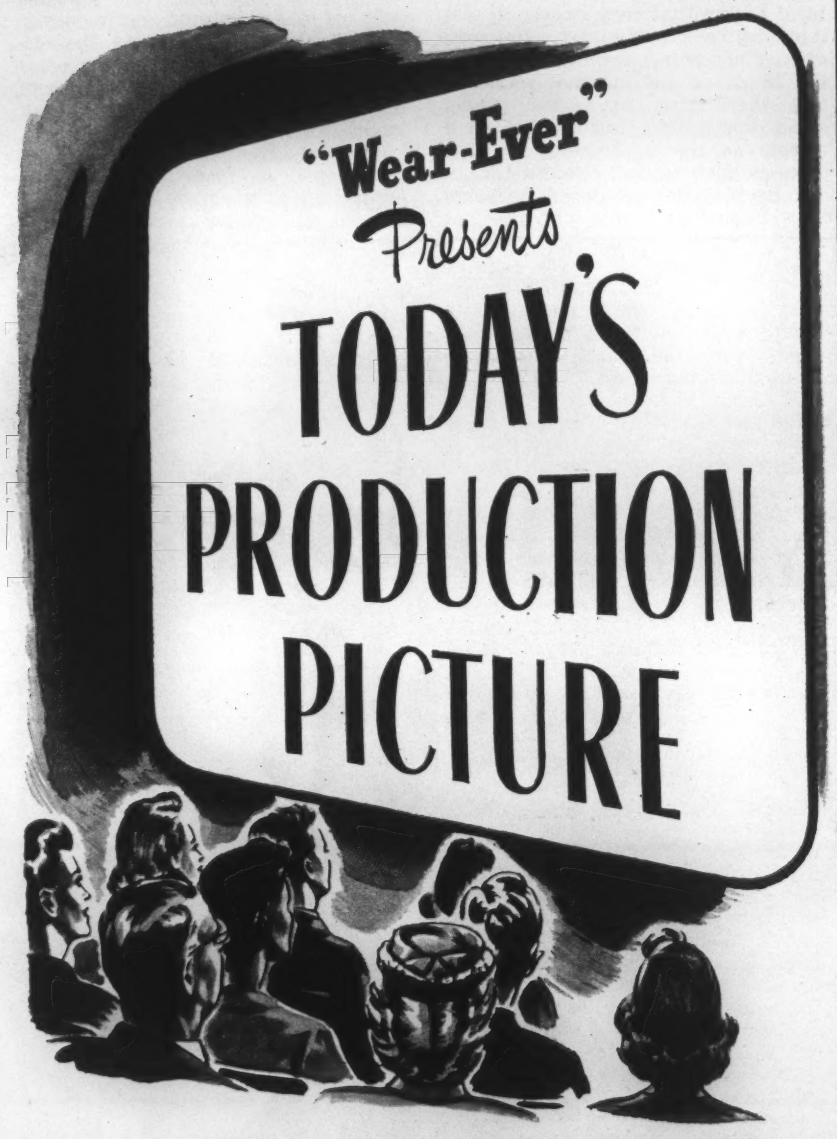
We can imagine how businesslike and lacking in courtship romance and technique the interviews would be. The choice of husband and bride having been made a marriage was concluded forthwith with the "help of priest and notary." The Governor arranged that each couple was to be presented with an ox, a cow, a pair of swine, a pair of fowls, two barrels of salted meat, and eleven crowns in money.

In 1665, the first 100 girls came out. The following year two hundred came. By 1673 the "Brides' Ships" had brought out a thousand girls. The girls were chosen with the utmost care. Only girls physically fit to do the hard work of the new world were considered. Their health and morals were of the best. One writer tells us that plump girls were preferred by the young men themselves for two reasons, first they could better endure the extreme cold of the new country, and second they were more placid than their thinner sisters, and so less inclined to be energetic and gad-about.

The Abbé Ferland of Quebec, who appears to have been in charge of what vital statistics were kept, tells us that during this period and until the end of the century, in a population comprising soldiers, mariners, travellers and new colonists, only two recordings were made of children born out of wedlock. This is probably accurate, for all baptisms had to be administered in Quebec City, and their recording comprised the statistics.

Talon's "Brides' Ships" policy met with complete success. Many of the best families in the older part of Quebec, we are told, trace their ancestry to these girls who courageously and adventurously left France for the New World. Their contribution to settlement can never be measured for through their descendants their contribution goes on. And so it will be with our newest settler-brides.

There have been other attempts at the settlement of young women in this new world having a preponderance of young men, but none so well organized, and certainly none more successful than those first "Brides' Ships" bringing the King's Girls to New France.



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S-3

Mystery of Europe's Kidnapped Children Solved by U.N.R.R.A.

By EDWARD HOWE

ONE of the biggest detective jobs that the world has ever known is now being carried out in Germany. This is the search for something like 40,000 Allied children who have been swallowed up in the hinterland of Germany.

So far 10,000 have been discovered, but finding them is only the first step towards establishing their nationality, and then the much harder task of discovering their parentage begins.

The Germans created Nazi nurseries on a large scale hoping to breed a new race of "good Germans" from the children of the countries they had overrun. They would have been formed into a janissary army which would have provided the legions necessary to police their conquered territories. This diabolical plan is reminiscent of the Turkish customs in the 14th century.

Regensburg, the last navigable port on the Danube, is now also one of the main collecting points for re-settling displaced persons in Germany. The majority of the "lost children" who come here do not even know their names, let alone their nationality. Also most of them already only speak and understand German.

In the last days of the war U.N.R.R.A. searching teams came across a small boy in a house called Villa Hardmundt. The house was deserted and no one could be found to give any information about the child. Without anyone realizing what was happening, this boy was christened Villa Hardmundt and the name has stuck, so that to this day this unknown boy carries, as a name, the name of the house in which he was found.

It is an U.N.R.R.A. job to establish the real nationality of the children they find, and it is not an easy one. Many of the children were brought to Germany as babies and have no knowledge of any other language than German. With the older children it is easier, but still a difficult task. For years now they have been taught to believe that they are German and to despise all other races, particularly their own. Therefore, they are now shy of owning up to being Polish, Russian, Czech or Yugoslav or to any of the other numerous countries from which they were snatched.

Language Clue

This U.N.R.R.A. team working in southern Germany shares between them a knowledge of 27 European languages, with Arabic as make-weight. At first they talk to the children in German and attempt to put them at ease. Suddenly they will switch the conversation into Polish, Russian, Czech, etc., closely watching the child for any reaction. Unconsciously, very often, a tiny spark of remembrance can be traced in the child and fanned into a clear and conscious state of memory so that soon the child is talking fluently in his lost tongue.

Any response characteristic of or peculiar to pillaged Poland or ransacked Russia discovered in the children during interrogation is regarded as a clue which is jealously followed.

Unfortunately most of the children so far recovered appear to be orphans, their parents having perished in concentration camps. Some, however, have already been happily and miraculously reunited with their families.

Once U.N.R.R.A. is certain of the nationality of a child the government of the country concerned is notified, and, on their confirming the evidence, arrangements are then made for the child to return home. The tendency of the Soviet, Polish and Yugoslav governments is to settle their orphaned children into institutions, while other governments have attempted as far as possible to find families willing to adopt them into their family circle.

Quite determined efforts are still being made by some Germans to hide these children and prevent their being sent home, but with the experience already gained in this difficult work the U.N.R.R.A. teams are now wise to this and have developed a flair for ferreting out Allied children and giving them confidence and pride in their real nationality.

Children Hidden

Orphanages in Germany have been the main hiding places for kidnapped Allied children, but they are also to be found in hospitals, monasteries, farms and in small villages. Generally the Nazis favored children's homes because they were completely dependent on their oppressors. Names of children have been Germanized—all part of the Nazi plan to make the children forget their heritage. It needs only a short time for a young child to forget completely his home country and his native language especially if influence is exerted on him. The Germans knew how to do this well.

The life story of every one of these children is a tragedy and their pathetic histories are an eloquent example of the "refined" German policy of Nazification.

"I am a German" is the invariable reply of these lost children when first questioned, for that is what Hitler and their guardians have always told them to say. Also they have been taught that to be anything else but German is something to be ashamed of.

There are still some thousands yet to be discovered, and perhaps many who will never be found and who quite unconsciously will be brought up as Fritz or Trudl without knowing any different.

• •

AND STILL TRUE

IN the meantime I would recommend to you as guides in this controversy, truth, charity, diligence and reverence, which indeed may be called the four cardinal virtues of all controversies, be they what they may.

—W. E. Gladstone, December 5, 1879.

Summer 1946 version of Claire McCardell's Regency dress, in a soft shade of blue seersucker. The banding stitched across the shirred bodice is extended in streamers in back which cross and make the sash, fitting the dress to the waist. Sleeves may be pulled up to cover shoulders.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

The "Brides' Ships" Sailed from France When Canada Was Young

By MARY SUTHERLAND

THE arrival every few days of the "Brides' Ships" at Canadian ports strikes a romantic chord in the hearts of all Canadians. These brides must be possessed of a fine sense of romance and adventure and not a little courage. To leave home and family and friends, perhaps forever, is not an easy thing to do, even if there is a fine Canadian husband waiting on this side.

"Brides' Ships"—the very term is tantalizingly romantic—have by no means been confined to the carrying of the brides of Canadian soldiers home from Overseas in the year of our Lord 1946. Nearly three hundred years ago the first "Brides' Ships" came to Canadian shores. And if it requires a courageous and adventurous spirit today on the part of the Overseas brides, what do you think it required in spirit in 1665?

Picture the New France of that day. There were 3300 French people in the whole of New France. Hostile Indians lurked everywhere. The need for protection against this enemy affected their whole mode of settlement, drawing the settlers close together along the banks of the river that served alike as a means of transportation and as their defence. Rocky shorelines and the forest primeval hid them from friends as well as foes.

Occupations were primitive, the fur trade and soldiering, and a brave attempt on the part of a few at agriculture. Homes were crude in the extreme, of squared logs, or of rough stone and mortar. A fireplace that often smoked was the only means of heat. A stone oven in which bread was baked was in the yard.

Journey Took Months

The "Brides' Ships" were sailing vessels. The journey took months. The food and service can best be left to the imagination.

The French people have had scant genius for colonization and settlement except in isolated instances. But Louis XIV bestirred himself to do something for New France. As director-general or superintendent with the duty of building New France industrially and economically he appointed one, Jean Talon, to be Intendant. The choice was a fortunate one. Talon saw at once that New France required more settlers. He realized that the country's resources must be developed if the people were to become rich and prosperous, and New France a great colony.

Of the 3300 French people in New France only a small percentage were women. The great preponderance of men and the absence of home life and families gave Talon food for thought. Talon was nothing if not resourceful.

An astonishing letter one day reached Colbert, the foreign minister of Louis XIV. It was a letter from Talon in New France. He requested a ship-load of young women who would be brides for the single young men in New France. Louis XIV himself became interested in the project and gave his patronage to the scheme. He promised his special protection to the young women who were recruited, until they were married and had homes of their own. As a result they became known as "King's Girls." The first 100 girls were found in Brittany and Normandy from whence came most of the settlers in New France. In 1665 these hundred girls, some as young as fifteen years, boarded their "Brides' Ship" and set sail for New France.

Courtship Brief

They were prepared as best they could be by Colbert for the kind of life they would lead in the new world. They were advised that their courtship necessarily must be brief, that they were to choose their husbands quickly.

There were no flash bulbs or reporters or C.B.C. to record their arrival at Quebec, but we can imagine the scene. We are told that they were met by the Governor and other officials. They were conducted up the steep hill, now Mountain Hill Street, that leads from the Lower Town of Quebec and taken to the convent of the Ursuline nuns who were to look after them until they were settled.

There must have been some interesting scenes during the next few days. The young men from their "cotes" and farms, scrubbed and brushed, probably not a little shy, came in search of wives, wondering which if any of the girls would look upon them with favor. Careful selection of the young men was made, and only those who could show that they could make proper homes for their brides were admitted to the parlor of the convent and allowed to talk matters over with such girls as might show interest in them.

We can imagine how businesslike and lacking in courtship romance and technique the interviews would be. The choice of husband and bride having been made a marriage was concluded forthwith with the "help of priest and notary." The Governor arranged that each couple was to be presented with an ox, a cow, a pair of swine, a pair of fowls, two barrels of salted meat, and eleven crowns in money.

In 1665, the first 100 girls came out. The following year two hundred came. By 1673 the "Brides' Ships" had brought out a thousand girls. The girls were chosen with the utmost care. Only girls physically fit to do the hard work of the new world were considered. Their health and morals were of the best. One writer tells us that plump girls were preferred by the young men themselves for two reasons, first they could better endure the extreme cold of the new country, and second they were more placid than their thinner sisters, and so less inclined to be energetic and gad-about.

The Abbé Ferland of Quebec, who appears to have been in charge of what vital statistics were kept, tells us that during this period and until the end of the century, in a population comprising soldiers, mariners, travellers and new colonists, only two recordings were made of children born out of wedlock. This is probably accurate, for all baptisms had to be administered in Quebec City, and their recording comprised the statistics.

Talon's "Brides' Ships" policy met with complete success. Many of the best families in the older part of Quebec, we are told, trace their ancestry to these girls who courageously and adventurously left France for the New World. Their contribution to settlement can never be measured for through their descendants their contribution goes on. And so it will be with our newest settler-brides.

There have been other attempts at the settlement of young women in this new world having a preponderance of young men, but none so well organized, and certainly none more successful than those first "Brides' Ships" bringing the King's Girls to New France.

Scene from London Little Theatre's production of Noel Coward's "Blithe Spirit" during the past season. The theatre has a membership of over 7,000, highest of any amateur theatrical group in the world, and now owns Grand Theatre, London, which has the largest stage in Canada.

JOAN RIGBY

DRESSES — TWEEDS — SWEATERS

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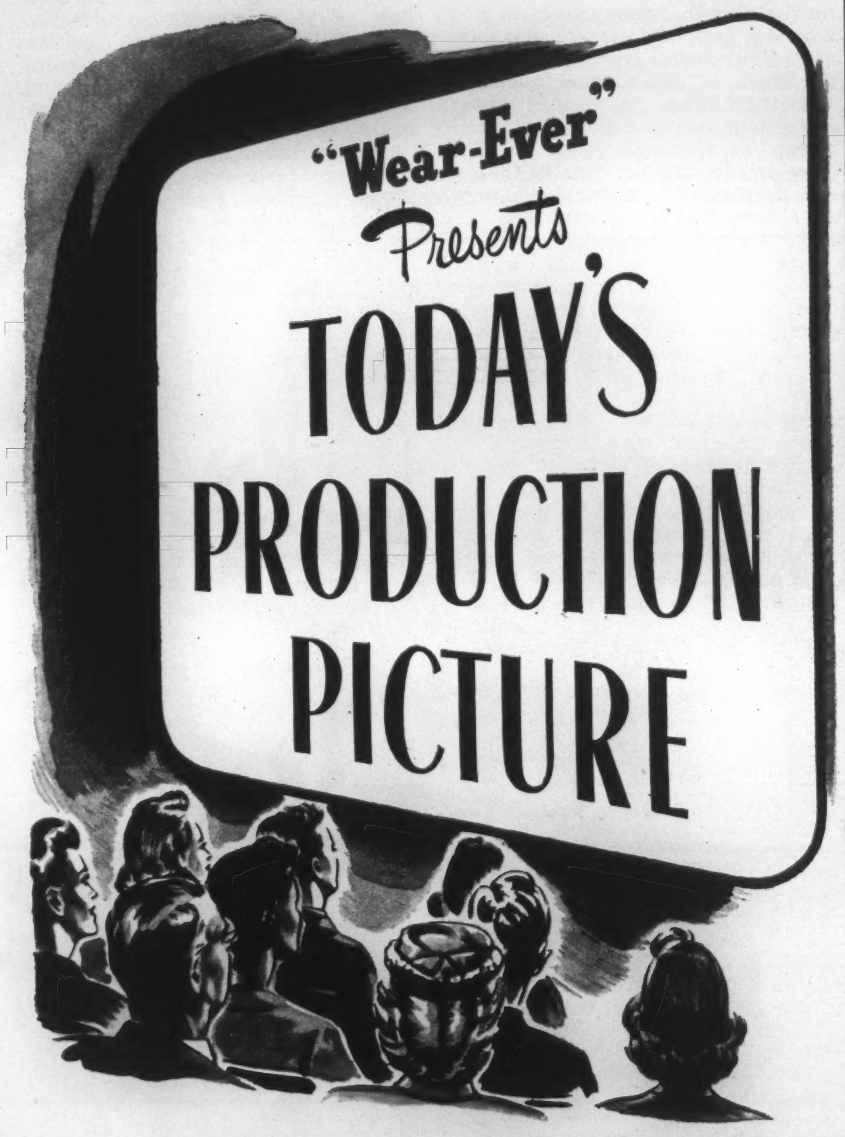

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S-3

Mystery of Europe's Kidnapped Children Solved by U.N.R.R.A.

By EDWARD HOWE

ONE of the biggest detective jobs that the world has ever known is now being carried out in Germany. This is the search for something like 40,000 Allied children who have been swallowed up in the hinterland of Germany.

So far 10,000 have been discovered, but finding them is only the first step towards establishing their nationality, and then the much harder task of discovering their parentage begins.

The Germans created Nazi nurseries on a large scale hoping to breed a new race of "good Germans" from the children of the countries they had overrun. They would have been formed into a janissary army which would have provided the legions necessary to police their conquered territories. This diabolical plan is reminiscent of the Turkish customs in the 14th century.

Regensburg, the last navigable port on the Danube, is now also one of the main collecting points for re-settling displaced persons in Germany. The majority of the "lost children" who come here do not even know their names, let alone their nationality. Also most of them already only speak and understand German.

In the last days of the war U.N.R.R.A. searching teams came across a small boy in a house called Villa Hardmundt. The house was deserted and no one could be found to give any information about the child. Without anyone realizing what was happening, this boy was christened Villa Hardmundt and the name has stuck, so that to this day this unknown boy carries, as a name, the name of the house in which he was found.

It is an U.N.R.R.A. job to establish the real nationality of the children they find, and it is not an easy one.

Summer 1946 version of Claire McCardell's Regency dress, in a soft shade of blue seersucker. The banding stitched across the shirred bodice is extended in streamers in back which cross and make the sash, fitting the dress to the waist. Sleeves may be pulled up to cover shoulders.

Language Clue

This U.N.R.R.A. team working in southern Germany shares between them a knowledge of 27 European languages, with Arabic as makeweight. At first they talk to the children in German and attempt to put them at ease. Suddenly they will switch the conversation into Polish, Russian, Czech, etc., closely watching the child for any reaction. Unconsciously, very often, a tiny spark of remembrance can be traced in the child and fanned into a clear and conscious state of memory so that soon the child is talking fluently in his lost tongue.

Any response characteristic of or peculiar to pillaged Poland or ransacked Russia discovered in the children during interrogation is regarded as a clue which is jealously followed.

Unfortunately most of the children so far recovered appear to be orphans, their parents having perished in concentration camps. Some, however, have already been happily and miraculously reunited with their families.

Once U.N.R.R.A. is certain of the nationality of a child the government of the country concerned is notified, and, on their confirming the evidence, arrangements are then made for the child to return home. The tendency of the Soviet, Polish and Yugoslav governments is to settle their orphaned children into institutions, while other governments have attempted as far as possible to find families willing to adopt them into their family circle.

Quite determined efforts are still being made by some Germans to hide these children and prevent their being sent home, but with the experience already gained in this difficult work the U.N.R.R.A. teams are now wise to this and have developed a flair for ferreting out Allied children and giving them confidence and pride in their real nationality.

Children Hidden

Orphanages in Germany have been the main hiding places for kidnapped Allied children, but they are also to be found in hospitals, monasteries, farms and in small villages. Generally the Nazis favored children's homes because they were completely dependent on their oppressors. Names of children have been Germanized—all part of the Nazi plan to make the children forget their heritage. It needs only a short time for a young child to forget completely his home country and his native language especially if influence is exerted on him. The Germans knew how to do this well.

The life story of every one of these children is a tragedy and their pathetic histories are an eloquent example of the "refined" German policy of Nazification.

"I am a German" is the invariable reply of these lost children when first questioned, for that is what Hitler and their guardians have always told them to say. Also they have been taught that to be anything else but German is something to be ashamed of.

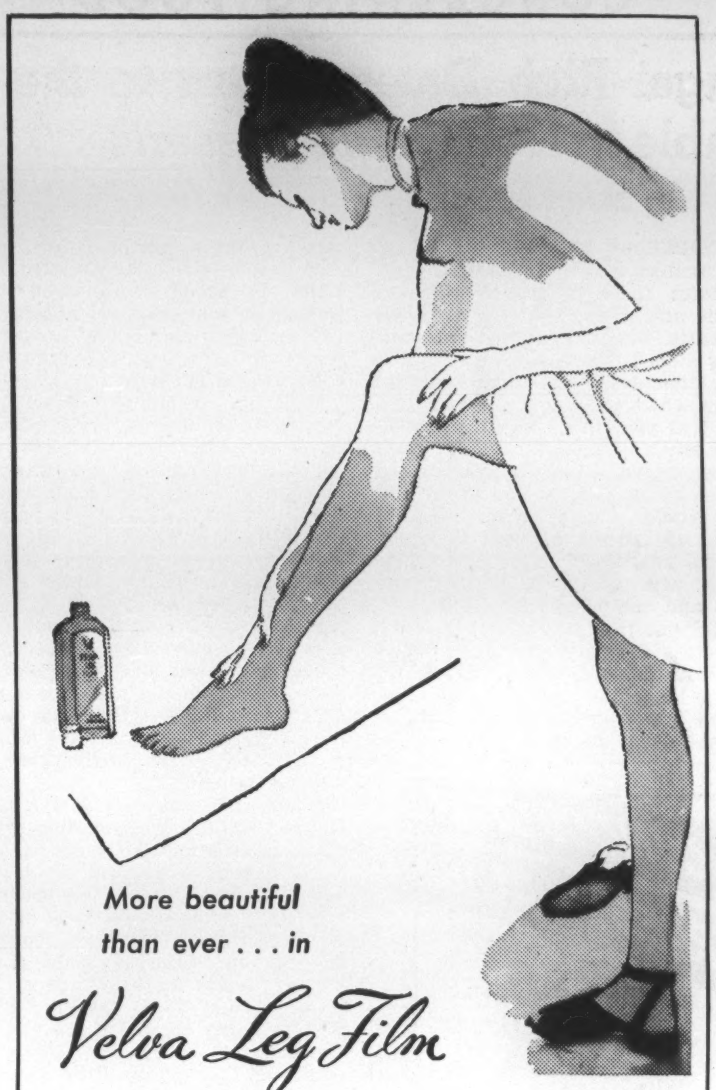
There are still some thousands yet to be discovered, and perhaps many who will never be found and who quite unconsciously will be brought up as Fritz or Trudl without knowing any different.

• •

AND STILL TRUE

IN the meantime I would recommend to you as guides in this controversy, truth, charity, diligence and reverence, which indeed may be called the four cardinal virtues of all controversies, be they what they may.

—W. E. Gladstone, December 5, 1879.



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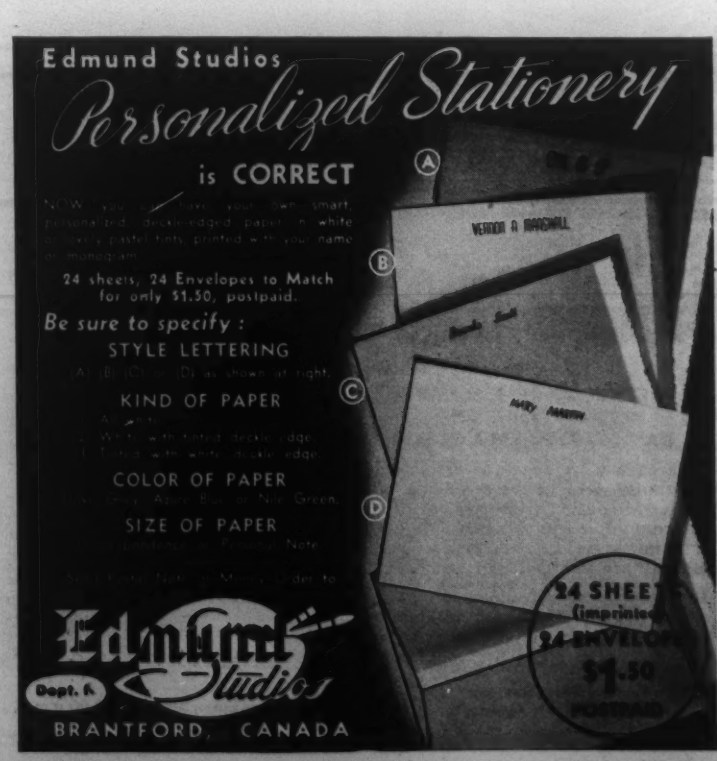

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CONCERNING FOOD

Sugar-Rich Dates Return to the Table in Delectable Desserts

By JANET MARCH

THERE'S an old Hebrew proverb which says that "In two measures of dates there is one measure of stones and more," but the Hebrews evidently were unable to buy their dates stoned the way we do. For a long time dates were one of those things which we forgot existed. And then last year there was a between-stage when the shop manager would mutter in your ear as you passed "Dates up on the front counter," and you would scurry there hastily, giving up for the moment the hunt for real pepper—hopeless; rice—only present sometimes; and other necessities and non-necessities of life.

This year there seem to be plenty of dates, they are actually to be found on the shelves most days, and you no longer feel as if you had just panted into an oasis on the Sahara and sat down under the shade of a palm to eat a bunch of fresh ones. The people who have sampled fresh dates are just as trying as the fresh pineapple juicers of Honolulu who keep yapping about how if you had once had it fresh you wouldn't touch the sort you get here.

Well, maybe, but with boating the way it is I'll take my dates in a hard block and like them. And I'll chip the bad bits out of the pineapples and enjoy the good without a backward thought of leis or surf bathing, two pleasures which, I believe, go along with fresh pineapple juice in those pleasant islands which I shall probably never see.

If you start reading about palm trees they sound very fine. Why, they grow wood and dates and the dead leaves can be used for thatch or basket-making so that none of the tree is wasted. If you read further, though, there are difficulties for palm growers.

Dates will ripen only in a tropical climate. There is something tricky about pollinating the trees so that they will bear dates, and if you start a new plantation—granted you have a bit of the tropics to do it in—you can expect almost fifty per cent loss. Also, if you live near a palm tree it makes a noise like brown paper in a wind, a sound which you may get to like, just like New Yorkers and the elevated, but which most people find annoying. And your little boy will not get on with his tree climbing as he has to shin up about forty straight feet of trunk as a starter.

All these things need not worry us too much as dates won't grow in Canada. When you buy yourself a packet you know that the powers that be have allowed dates to be shipped into Canada and that, unlike flour, cheese, meat and eggs, your action in eating a few dates won't deprive the starving of food which you might be saving for them.

Another strong point in the favor of dates is that they are one of the sweetest of the fruits and consist of about fifty per cent sugar, so that if you put them in cookies, cakes or desserts you can cut down the amount of sugar which the recipe calls for and still have something which tastes quite good.

Date And Nut Cookies

½ cup of brown sugar
1 cup of dates
½ cup of walnuts or almonds
1 egg
1/3 cup of shortening
Salt
1 teaspoonful of vanilla
1 cupful of flour
A pinch of soda dissolved in hot water

Cream the shortening and sugar thoroughly, then stir in the egg and add the soda dissolved in water. If the dates are very hard, which is sometimes the case these days, heat them gently with just enough water to stop them sticking, and when they begin to soften mash them with the potato masher. Sift in the flour, and add the salt and vanilla and lastly add the dates and nuts. Drop in spoonfuls onto a greased cookie sheet and cook in a moderate oven till brown.

Date Loaf

2 cups of sifted cake flour
½ cup of brown sugar (this could be cut down)
1 egg
½ cup of milk
1 cup of dates
1 teaspoon of baking powder
2 tablespoons of melted butter or shortening
¼ teaspoon of salt

Sift the dry ingredients, the flour, baking powder and salt together, and then add the sugar, and the egg, the melted shortening and the milk and, last of all, the cup of dates—which should be finely cut up. Pour into a greased baking dish and bake in a moderate oven of about 325° for an hour.

Creamed Date Pudding

1 cup of dates finely cut
1 8-ounce container of topping whipped (or, if you can manage it, 1½ cupfuls of whipped cream)
Sugar to taste using as little as you can
1 teaspoon of vanilla

Whip the topping or the cream and add the sugar and vanilla, and last of all stir in the shredded dates. Serve either in glasses or as a thick topping to a plain white cake. This dessert is improved by the addition of a little shredded candied ginger. I have been lucky enough to find it only once in the last year but, if you have it, add two tablespoonfuls shredded.

Golden Yolks and Fluffy Whites Almost Foolproof Ingredients

By MARION GIFFORD

THERE are rules for cooking eggs just as there are rules for cooking anything else, but cooks must always have found the egg an exceptionally foolproof food, since it has been used constantly by every nation or tribe since the first record of man. In addition, eggs are a fine food — exceptionally rich in protein, iron, phosphorus and the A and B vitamins.

The white of an egg is more easily separated from the yolk when the egg is very cold. Care should be taken never to leave a fleck of gold in the white, although any amount of white may be left with the yolk. The yolk contains a high percentage of fat and the tiniest bit of it will prevent the white from being stiffly whipped. It is for this reason also that when a recipe calls for separately-beaten whites and yolks, the whites should be beaten first, otherwise the beater has to be washed between the two operations. Whites beat more easily and to a greater volume at room temperature, and the addition of a pinch of salt or cream of tartar helps them to achieve and retain volume and stability.

Both the yolks and whites may be kept for a time after separation. The whites should be poured into a glass jar with a tightly-fitting cover, and stored in the refrigerator. The unbroken yolks should be carefully dropped into a greased bowl or cup, covered with cold water, and put in the refrigerator. When ready for use the water may be poured off, or the yolks may be carefully lifted out.

Island Soup

1½ cups thin cream sauce
Salt, white pepper, celery salt and mace
2 egg whites
Curry powder and paprika
1½ cups hot clam juice
4 drops onion juice

Add seasoning to cream sauce; bring to a boil. Beat egg whites until stiff and drop small spoonfuls into simmering sauce; spoon sauce over "islands" until poached, then remove to warm plate. Sprinkle heavily with a mixture of curry powder and paprika. Combine cream sauce, clam broth and onion juice, season to taste, turn into 4 flat serving bowls and float egg white islands on top.

Polish Fritters

4 eggs, well beaten
1/3 cup grated cheese
1 teaspoon chopped chives
1 teaspoon finely-chopped parsley
2 tablespoons milk or water
2/3 cup small croutons
Salt, pepper and mace

Combine all ingredients. Melt 2 tablespoons fat in skillet, pour in egg mixture and soft scramble. Cool slightly, then form into patties with a spoon and sauté until golden brown.

Swedish Egg Lunch

8 slices bacon
4 eggs
½ cup sifted flour
1¾ cups milk
Salt, pepper
Onion juice (optional)

Cut bacon into 1-inch pieces and fry until crisp; drain on brown paper and spread in the bottom of a baking pan. Beat eggs slightly, add flour gradually, beating well, then slowly stir in milk and season to taste. Pour mixture over bacon and bake in a slow oven (275°F.) 30 minutes or until mixture is set. Serve while hot, before the mixture contracts.

WATCH THAT TOASTER

BURNED toast feeds nobody! That slice of bread which goes up in smoke in the breakfast rush is part of the waste which Canadians are asked to eliminate in order that there may be more wheat for the hungry. One slice of wasted bread from every Canadian household means a waste of 1,200 98-pound bags of flour, or more than 117,000 24-ounce loaves. Thousands of loaves can be saved simply by using every crumb of bread which is bought, and buying only what is needed. Every man, woman and child in the Dominion can add a little to the world's stockpile of foodstuffs by eliminating waste.

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½ tsp. salt
4 tbs. shortening
1 egg
½ c. milk
5 hard boiled eggs
4 tbs. milk
2 tsp. lemon juice
3 tsp. chopped onion
2 tbs. chopped parsley
2 tbs. chopped green pepper
1 tsp. dry mustard
Salt, pepper, paprika

Sift together first 3 ingredients. Cut in shortening. Beat egg in measuring cup; add milk to make ¾ cup; add to first mixture. Roll out ¼ inch thick, on floured board. Chop hard boiled eggs, mix with remaining ingredients, spread on dough. Roll up like jelly roll and bake in hot oven (425° F.) 30 minutes. Serve with cheese sauce.

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THE OTHER PAGE

White Skirts Passing

By MARY QUAYLE INNIS

TWENTY-FIVE minutes ago, darning her fifth pair of socks she had wished that something would happen, and at almost the same moment, her little daughter Sheila, oddly slow and awkward, had opened the side door.

"Dr. Williams, Dr. Williams," cried the disembodied voice and Sheila, nursing her left arm, grinned up at her mother.

"Just like the radio," she said. "What do you think happened to that boy's leg?"

"The father's initials?" a nurse asked. "The father's business or profession?" "The" father, a vague institution composed of initials, business or profession and check book.

"Broken, is it?" inquired the young woman seated next to Mrs. Everett on the wooden bench. "Another little boy pushed our little boy off the porch this morning and broke his arm in two places. They're setting it now."

Then the yells that came from a room across the hall did not proceed from the young woman's little boy. Some child who could not yet utter any word except "no" was screaming, roaring, wailing it with the whole strength of his body.

"Does it hurt, dear?" the young woman asked kindly. "My little boy's hurt terrible."

"No, it doesn't," Sheila answered calmy.

For months your life went on in its strenuous order which meant its usual and expected disorder while you longed more and more for a break, something agreeable, of course, like a call from a friend or a sudden theatre ticket. But such a wish was like seizing a likely package in the grab bag; you put in your hand and drew a broken arm for your child. Experience always came in clumps; you prayed for a shower and got a cloudburst.

SHE had never known that an emergency ward meant a hundred people on benches and half a dozen forms to fill out; she now understood, as nurses and interns streamed back and forth between the close-set, hopeful rows, the meaning of the expression in English novels "walking the hospitals". These hurrying figures walked as much as a postman or a housewife and their every step was followed by speculative or beseeching eyes.

"What has that baby got an iron bar on its feet for?"

"Club foot, I think." She mustn't ask whether the arm hurt; being a successful mother consisted largely in not saying what you wanted to say. "All right, dear?" she asked instead.

"Sure. Are all these people here every day?"

"This many, I expect." How many things went on of which, in your kitchen, your world, you had no idea. And why were such trite observations as that so important; trite, perhaps, because important.

"Look, mother, a policeman." After the policeman came two men in sweaters and cloth caps, one of them carrying a little girl with a bandaged head. She was a pretty child in a light blue coat; from the man's hand dangled her matching blue bonnet and above the bandage her thick fair curls stood up. Her arm clasped the man's neck, and contrasting his sweater and stained trousers with the child's finery, Mrs. Everett thought how ready people were to sacrifice for their children. Trite again because true, perhaps trite came from tried, tried and true. The policeman and the other man knelt before the child as the father sat down and settled her on his knee. The faces of the three men were tenderly concerned as they patted her arm and asked her gentle questions.

"She isn't hurt much," Mrs. Everett said reassuringly to Sheila. "Isn't it lucky she has her father here to look after her?"

But she began to wonder as the men talked gravely and the policeman made notes, whether the other man, who looked so anxiously at the child's bruised lip, might not be the father and the man who held her an uncle or a friend. When the little girl fretted the second man took her in his arms and walked slowly up and down, her curls bobbing over his shoulder. It was as though she had two fathers.

"You can go up for the x-ray pictures in ten minutes," a nurse told Mrs. Everett. "Have I the address right?"

Another nurse took the little girl in blue and carried her into a room close to Mrs. Everett's bench; the three men followed and stood near Sheila.

"How old would you say?" one of them asked.

"Four, maybe."

"Could you find out her last name?" the policeman asked.

Sheila and her mother stared incredulously at each other. There was all this behind the line in the paper, "child knocked down by a car"; unless the details pushed upon you, your preoccupied mind never reached them.

The nurse came out and all three men asked anxiously, "How is she?"

"Don't know yet. They're shaving her head."

MRS. EVERETT got up abruptly and started toward the elevator. On the way to the x-ray department she realized in white glimpses and pungent whiffs the elaborate mechanism of antisepsis and remembered something she had not thought of for years, her own tonsil operation.

Dr. Medland had met her mother on the street when she was ten. "Bring her to the office this afternoon," he had said cheerfully, "I haven't got anything on. We'll get those tonsils out." No nonesense about extra calcium or no breakfast.

He had another doctor to help him and Mrs. Medland who had been a nurse had put on a commemorative apron and kept saying, "Bless her dear little heart." Dr. Medland gave them seats on a thorny rattan couch while the strange doctor made a pad out of gauze.

"See, I'm sewing it the way your mamma sews your dresses," he cried merrily. She had watched the doctor's sewing, careful not to look at her mother's face which was ice-white and oddly drawn. Mother looked as though she were going to have the operation herself. She had felt calm though her heart struck like a clock all over her body. When everything was ready she went into the inner office as Mrs. Medland said gaily to her mother, "Now you go on in the parlor and rest yourself. Don't pay attention to anything you hear. She'll struggle and scream but don't you worry."

In her best pink gingham she lay down on the hard table. She could not remember that Dr. Medland had bothered to wash his hands.

"Help me hold her," Mrs. Medland had urged one of the doctors while she clutched one arm and pressed down the gauze pad.

Help me hold her. Struggle and scream. She had set her mouth hard, holding her arms tight at her sides and stretching her legs so straight that they hurt.

"How good she is, the little angel. Breathe deep, honey." She had

(*Continued on Page* 33)

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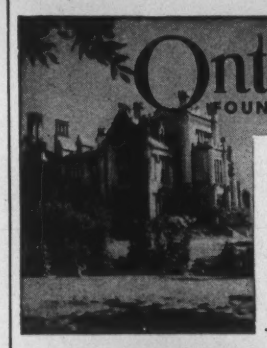

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AND, GRABBING YOUR HAT, YOU HEAD FOR YOUR NEIGHBOR'S HOME TO GIVE HIM A PIECE OF YOUR MIND ABOUT HOW TO BRING UP CHILDREN
I'M CERTAINLY SORRY, MR. MARTIN, I KNOW HOW YOU FEEL—BUT WE WERE KIDS ONCE OURSELVES
HAVE A CIGAR, MR. MARTIN
BUT WHEN YOU GET THERE HE INVITES YOU IN, HANDS YOU A 25¢ CIGAR AND TURNS OUT TO BE A REGULAR FELLOW
I GUESS KIDS WILL BE KIDS, EH, BILL?
THAT'S RIGHT, JACK—I'LL SEND SOMEBODY OVER TO FIX THAT WINDOW TO-MORROW
D'JEVER START TO FIGURE THAT IF EVERYBODY WOULD GET TO KNOW HIS NEIGHBOR BETTER THERE WOULD BE A LOT MORE UNDERSTANDING AND FRIENDLINESS IN THE WORLD TO-DAY?

DAWES BLACK HORSE BREWERY 6-BW

breathed deep till dizziness sparkled before her eyes. When Mrs. Medland held her arm up and then let it go she had not known whether she was expected to go on holding it there or to put it down and so, determined to do the right thing, she had held it up for a second and then laid it down very slowly. A flashing and crackling went on under her eyelids.

"The dear child," a faint voice said and her arm was lifted again, no, it was not her arm, she paid no attention to it.

She had felt tired and sick with a slashing pain in her throat. Her mother bent over her looking as though she had begun to recover from a wasting illness.

"I knew you'd want to see her come out of the ether," Mrs. Medland had laughed, taking off her apron. "Looks like rain."

The strange doctor had driven them home in his buggy and the next day she had gone to a party. The next winter the tonsils had grown back so that later doctors refused to believe that they had ever been touched but she had not had tonsilitis again.

"That little girl looks all right," Sheila whispered, choosing a magazine from the table in the x-ray waiting room. The inevitable nurse-with-blank-form began to question the mother of a plump child who looked up wrinkling her nose in a smile. In so small a room it was impossible not to hear. "Father's initials, child's age." The little girl bounced on her mother's knee.

"Was it a straight pin she swallowed or a safety pin?"

People passing through the hall on crutches, stretchers, in wheeled chairs, wearing casts, bandages, reminded Mrs. Everett that the good health which she regarded as a normal, even a commonplace, condition of life was not so general a possession as she unthinkingly assumed.

"I guess I'm not the only one," Sheila muttered. "Listen to this. "She had found in her magazine that treasure, a quiz, and began at once. "It's on farming. Goody. What percentage of the land is cultivated, 75, 25?"

"Dear, they'll call you for the x-ray in a minute."

"You can answer till they do. 75 or 25?"

Sheila with a quiz was as inexorable as time. Her daughter's detached composure had often chilled her but she recognized it as no small asset on such an occasion as this.

"Seventy-five or—?"

"Seventy-five."

"Way off. Is rhubarb a fruit or a vegetable?"

"X-ray, please."

"Fruit?" Mrs. Everett guessed as they crossed the hall.

"Wrong, vegetable," Sheila called from the table on which her oddly crooked wrist was being arranged above a metal plate.

FOR the setting they waited in one of the small rooms with which the hospital seemed honey-combed. They had lost touch with the world in entering this new realm governed less by clocks than by white skirts passing the door. An old man sat in a wheeled chair, his leg a huge plaster cocoon.

"Feel," he urged Sheila. "Damp yet. I was here by eight this morning and I won't any more'n get home for supper. It won't be long," he added soothingly to a surly young man in the corner. "My nephew pushed me here on his way to work and he just come to take me home."

"I been here a good hour," the young man grumbled. "How long you got to keep that thing on now?"

"Only five more weeks. I had the old cast on five weeks so it's half done." He was clean and very shabby with a hopeful, rather anxious smile used, evidently, to placating busy and grudging people. The sight of his patience and his helplessness made Mrs. Everett say quickly.

"It'll pass in no time."

"Oh sure. What I don't like," he nodded toward Sheila, "is to see little kids hurt. It's hard on kids." Sheila looked surprised.

"You have to see a place like this here," the old man went on, "to know when you're well off. You get selfish."

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Beauharnois Jail

By AN OLD MONTREALER

FIFTY years ago Beauharnois, Que., was a pleasant little village on the south side of the St. Lawrence River, around the corner from the Cedar Rapids. From far down Lake St. Louis, one could see the graceful twin spires of its parish church, and on Ile Perrot at sunset one could hear the chimes tolling the De Profundis, "the knell of parting day". Many bargemen left there on the opening of navigation and returned when their boats were laid up for the winter. Then some of them found jobs which kept them warm and well fed until spring came and once more they signed up to pass their days and nights on the barges being towed up and down the St. Lawrence as far north as Ottawa, and sometimes as far south as Albany through the Chambly Canal down Lakes Champlain and George.

At times it was lazy work idly watching two ancient horses tug the barges through the canals; two horses each apiece and no racing, the canals being too narrow for such frivolities. To duck hunters on a rainy day in the late autumn the low smoke trailing from the smoke-stack over the wee matchbox cabins made one think of a blazing fire and a hot meal of sheep's head, potatoes and turnips. Not a poor life for those who enjoyed longer periods of rest after shorter periods of hard and heavy work loading and unloading the barges with heavy lumber.

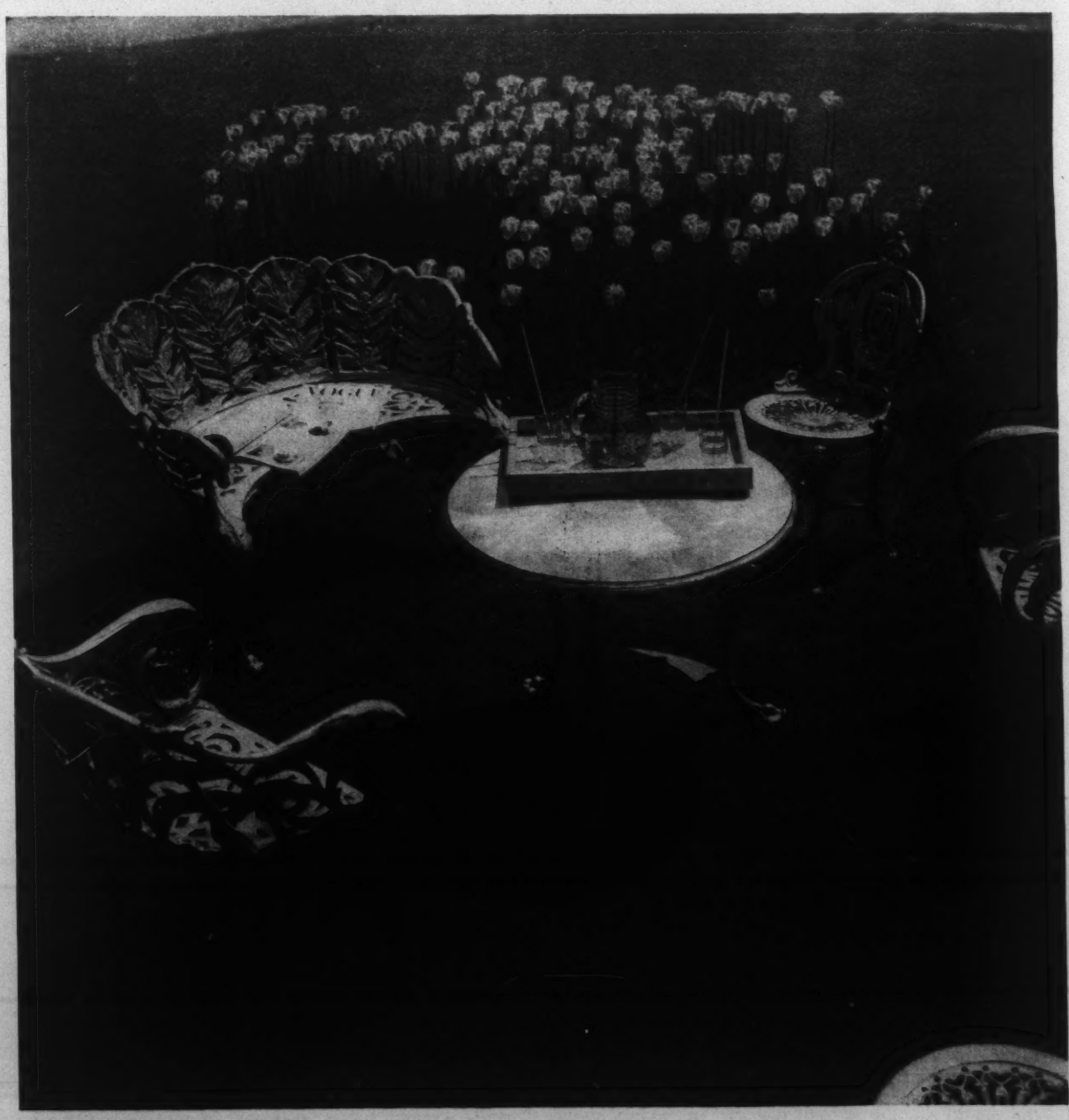
For a couple of months after his discharge, François Xavier boarded with an aunt, passing his Saturday evenings at the village pub, chatting with his pals and drinking endless *coups* of whisky blanc. When his savings were about exhausted some Saturday evening after just another, he would say to his friend who kept the *Magasin Général*, "Jean, on Monday I break one of your windows," and Jean would reply "It's correct, the little one on the left. I'll have the constable there. I'll tell him after Mass."

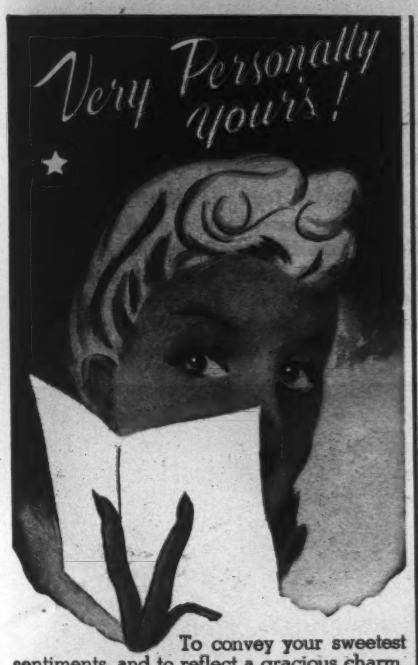
An admiring few would witness François' accuracy in heaving a large stone through the little left window and the offender and the constable walking cheerfully together to the jail. The jailer greeted the prisoner with "Ah, the snow has come and you have spent all your wages," and the prisoner would reply: "Not altogether, is my room ready?" Madame would smile and say: "François, we need wood for the furnace, the court-room is dirty (*sale*), you will find your broom in the corner". He got the snow shovel and cleared the newly fallen snow right down to the gate.

IT took François several days to sweep and dust the room where the superior courts were held. A week or so later the magistrate would arrive and take his seat on the bench. The prisoner would be placed in the dock and the constable would gravely relate the malicious act of the accused in deliberately breaking a window in the General Store. Then the clerk of the court would turn around and whisper to the magistrate "This is François Xavier, the bargeman, who your Honor will remember is always confined until the opening of navigation", and the Magistrate would reply: "Yes, I remember, I met him shovelling snow outside the jail," and then he would say: "This is a most serious offence, I give you hard labor until the opening of navigation and you will pay *une piastre* to the *Magasin Général*". Pea soup and fat pork, potatoes, carrots and turnips in plenty, brooming, shovelling snow and attending to the furnace become in time dull and monotonous, and so on Saturday night François would bid the jailer and Madame "Bon soir" and would go forth to pass the evening with his pals at the village pub.

How many whisky blancs make even a prisoner forget the comforts of jail? Well, you see François would overlook the locking up hour, nine o'clock, and after ten would be standing out in the cold hammering at the door of the jail demanding admittance. After a while a candle would flutter and the jailer in his nightshirt would, with many *sacrés*, unbolt the door and admit the prisoner. François went from late to later until one Saturday night the exasperated jailer on opening the door of the jail called out: "*Prends garde, mon gars, ou un de ces soirs tu trouveras la porte de prison bien fermée*" —Look out my boy, one of these nights you'll find yourself locked out of jail.

The dear old jailer, years later, died of a heart attack running after a prisoner who had quit the jail. The press said his death was brought about by running too fast, but we of the old Bar knew that his heart broke at the thought of anyone trying to leave the comforts of his custody.





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Common Sense About Common Stocks

By W. GRANT THOMSON

In this, the second of three articles on the market behavior of Canadian stocks, the writer shows that the majority of them move in close relationship to the Stock Exchange Averages.

On the other hand some of them advance far ahead of the Averages while others are laggards.

How these movements can be forecast within reasonable limits from a study of Relative Velocity figures is explained in this week's article.

LAST week we endeavored to explain in a general way the broad principles of Relative Velocity as used by many successful investors and traders. Since commencing these articles we have received from United States sources figures covering the Gain-Loss indexes (a term used by some authorities in place of Relative Velocity figures) of hundreds of American stocks. These figures show the percentage advance or decline of each stock in relation to the Averages over the past several years. One book we received is 17" by 11" and consists of some thirty pages of closely printed figures. This is all very welcome and doubtless adds to our contention that Canadians should pay more attention to this method of evaluating securities; but the very natural question arises—What can be done with such figures?

Let us see if we have developed anything of value from these studies so far that might be helpful to Canadian investors:—

1. When the Averages decline all well-distributed stocks of the better known companies decline; and when the Averages advance all stocks advance. This does not apply to the daily fluctuations of the Averages but refers to major and intermediate trends. The occasional exception to this rule only adds emphasis to the theory.

2. Thus it is just as important to know when to buy as it is to know what to buy—possibly even more so, because if the timing is correct one can hardly avoid making money. On the other hand if one buys at the wrong time it matters little how sound the company may be that one buys into. For instance—no one doubts that Bell Telephone Company was doing a yeoman job from 1939 to 1942 and yet the stock dropped from 178 to 132.

3. Last week we mentioned that from a study of Relative Velocity figures it is possible to classify stocks under three main Groups;—

	Group
1. Investment Stocks	"A"
2. Speculative Investments	"B"
3. The Speculations	"C"

and to forecast with hope of reasonable average success the approximate action of stocks in those groups according as the Averages perform. Thus if we find the Averages have advanced 10% during the past month we would expect to find that the average advances of all stocks in Group "A" was somewhat less than 10%. Group "B" stocks would, on average, exceed the record of the Toronto Stock Exchange Industrial Average and the Group "C" stocks would, on average, far outstrip the meagre 10% profit mentioned above.

4. Another thing to be learned from a study of Relative Velocity, although we have not yet given demonstration or proof in these articles so far is that a great many stocks advance or decline along the mean of the Averages. These may be called Neutral stocks. Let us give an example of a stock of this nature particularly as there are so many of the same type. (See first chart on opposite page.)

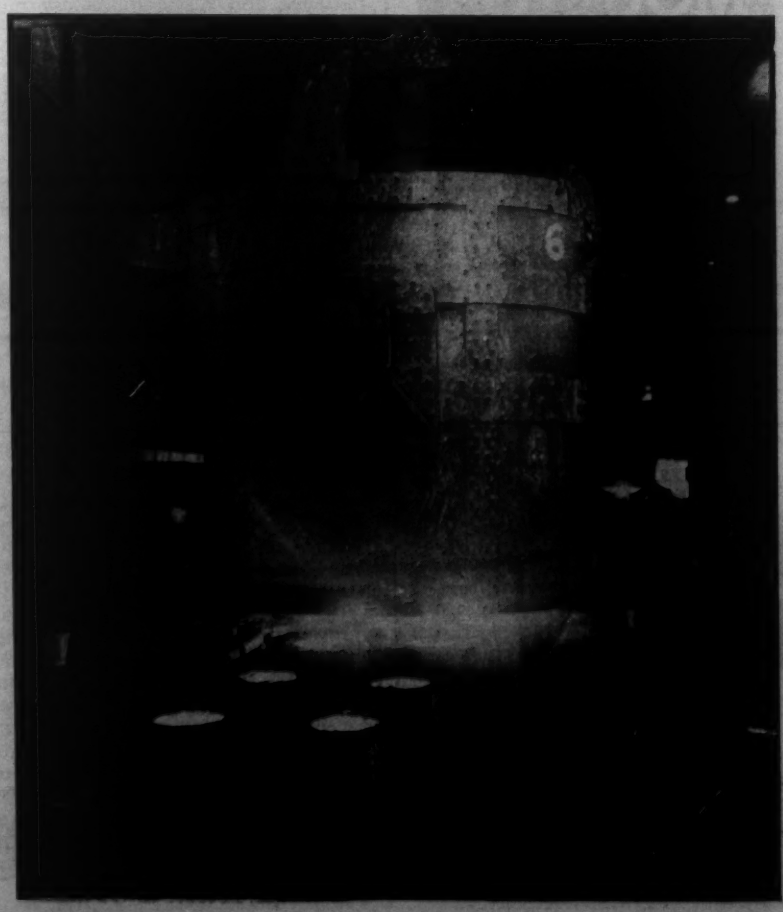
5. Now let us look at a stock whose actions are more Favorable than the Averages. All charts used in this article are, of necessity, ratio scale in order that the Averages may be superimposed on the same relative

(*Continued on Next Page*)

Battle for Steel Continues in Postwar Britain

Britain's postwar reconstruction drive largely depends upon steel, and a vital measure to cope with the raw material crisis is the development of every possible source of scrap, which, properly sorted, yields about 95 per cent of its own weight in steel. "Open hearths"—vast ovens lined with brick—are specially suitable for this purpose. Above, scrap iron, limestone, carbon, etc.—are shovelled into the oven after all ridges from the previous load have been filled in with crushed calcined dolomite.

The molten iron is then tapped into this converter type ladle and hauled to the open hearth melting shop. The converter is tilted and the white-hot liquid flows into the open type ladle below for the final casting stages.



THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Labor Plans New Strikes Soon

By P. M. RICHARDS

THE Canadian strike situation seems likely to worsen within the next two or three weeks. At this writing some 40,000 Canadian workers are idle due to strikes. The number may shortly go to 100,000 or more as the result of implementation of plans for co-ordinated strike action by C.I.O. unions. That is, if current negotiations between unions and the various employers fail. The Canadian unions have seen wage increases of 18½ cents an hour become the government-approved pattern in the United States and, emboldened by this, here are demanding raises ranging from 18 to 25 cents an hour to maintain take-home pay in the face of rising living costs, together with a 40-hour week and two weeks' annual vacation with pay.

Will they get all this? Probably not; no doubt they don't expect to. But the labor bosses have seen how enormously effective big-scale strike action can be, and they are now about to go further in the direction of unified action. The Canadian Congress of Labor (C.I.O.) unions have a combined membership of more than 200,000, and that means a lot of pressure, not only on the corporations directly concerned but on the public and on business generally. Strike results to date indicate that they will get a large part of what they ask, either as a result of negotiations or actual strikes, perhaps increases ranging from 10 to 15 cents an hour (less than the wage increases across the border because the rise in the cost of living has been smaller here, due to the tighter Canadian price control).

Higher Prices or More Production

Can the employers stand this? The answer is yes, if the resulting rise in production costs is permitted to reflect itself in higher selling prices, and if those higher prices do not result in a lessened demand for the products of these industries. If they do—if wages rise and consumption falls because a large part of the public can not or will not pay the higher prices necessary, everyone will be a loser. Labor will go short of employment and the public as a whole will go short of goods and services. General prosperity will be lowered. Governments' tax receipts will be lessened, and therefore their ability to support all the postwar public welfare schemes. This country will have less to contribute to needy peoples abroad.

An alternative to higher selling prices as a means of supporting increased wage rates would be a substantial rise in the volume of production, that is, in labor's productivity, which would benefit everybody, but unfortunately there seems no present likelihood of that, in view of labor's insistent demand for shorter hours and the current widespread evidences of lowered labor efficiency.

The fact is that labor has chosen a particularly unfavorable time, from the standpoint of its own interests as well as those of the public and the world, in which to press its demands for more pay and less work. It would have done better to wait until production was booming. Wages can only come out of production; there is no other source. We cannot collectively consume any more than we produce, and if, in a period of insufficient production like the present, one group of the population manages by enforcing higher wage demands to increase its share of consumption, the result must be to reduce the shares of all other groups. Actually it is a good deal more serious than that; the increased production costs resulting from higher wage rates tend to choke off a lot of production.

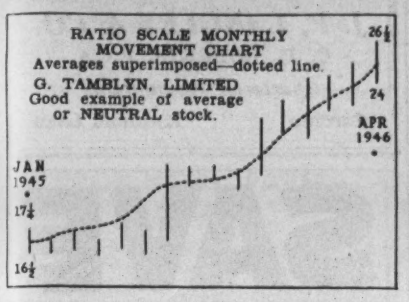
Make Goods Plentiful and Cheap

As G. Blair Gordon said at the Canadian Manufacturers' Association annual meeting, "It is not a sound policy to reduce output and, therefore, to increase costs and prices, especially at present when the whole world is short of goods and services. There is the greatest urgency for present and future vastly increased production. Our country, the United States and most other countries urgently require more food, more clothing, more transportation, more housing, more furniture, more machinery, more equipment, and they need these at reasonable prices. How can these very necessary and desirable objects be achieved by shortening hours, decreasing production, producing less rather than more and increasing costs and raising prices? Surely the best plan is the other way about. Grow, make and invent new products. Increase the supply of both old and new products. Keep down costs as far as possible so that products of all kinds may be inexpensive as well as plentiful." Obviously the latter is the only course which can really benefit labor, but labor seems determined not to follow it.

One of the worst features of widespread work stoppages is the impetus they give us towards dictatorial government. When there are strikes big enough to deprive the public of essentials like food and fuel and transportation, it clearly becomes the government's duty to do something about it. The greater the emergency, the less consideration can be given to the ill effects of over-riding normal rights and liberties. Once lost, these may never be regained. If labor were deliberately trying to wreck democratic society by holding up essential production, it would logically pursue the very course it is following now.

Today there are not only great needs but great opportunities too, with wonderful new materials and productive processes waiting to be developed. These needs and opportunities will be realized if labor works as a team with management and government, but not otherwise.

(*Continued from Page 34*)



(The vertical lines represent the monthly range of Tamblyn; the dotted line shows the monthly movements of the Toronto Stock Exchange Industrial Averages)

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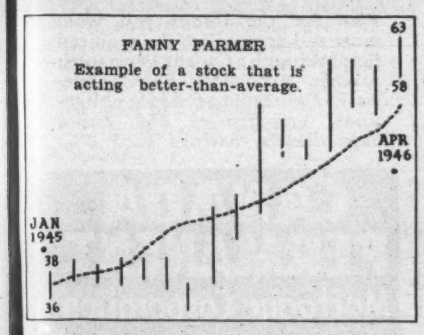
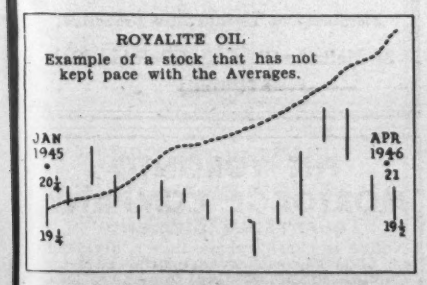
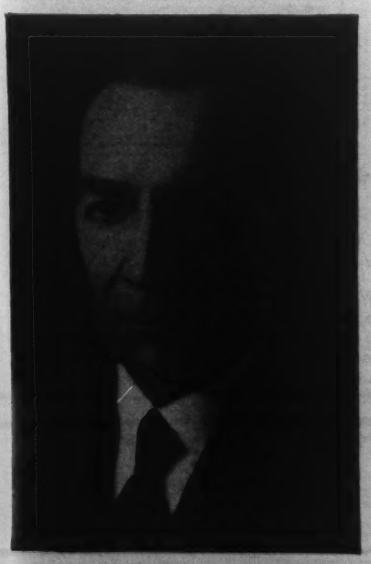
scale as the individual stocks. Arithmetical charts are of little value as they show the same space on paper for a $1.00 advance in Hiram Walker-Gooderham Worts when selling over $100 per share as they do for an advance of an equal amount in United Steel selling around $10, whereas the latter advance amounts to 10% against about 1% or less in Walkers.



The dotted line represents the Industrial Averages.

6. It is also a simple matter to ascertain from a study of velocity figures those stocks that are likely to prove Unattractive to hold and to demonstrate this fact by chart. Example below is a stock that has not kept pace with Averages.





CORLIS G. KEYES

NEW DIRECTOR: Corlis G. Keyes, president of Keyes Supply Company, Limited, of Ottawa, who was elected to the Board of Directors of The Capital Trust Corporation at a meeting in Ottawa on June 13.

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It was stated in last week's article that many eminent U.S. statisticians and analysts place more emphasis on studies of price movements of stocks than they do on analyzing statistics which are frequently out of date when received. No doubt this is true because the fluctuations of individual stocks provide a cross section of all the hopes, disappointments and knowledge of everyone who knows anything concerning a company, and for that reason the effects of coming events are usually anticipated by such movements.

Thus the market price of a security reflects the appraisal of its worth by investors, speculators, and investment advisors, who constantly study the economic background, earning power and prospects. More significance may, therefore, be attached to the price movements of a company's securities than to a study of its earnings record. For, in the end, the market tells the story.

Notes on Relative Velocity

For those who wish to experiment with relative velocity figures it should be explained that records must be maintained whenever the Averages have completed an advance or a decline. This can only be ascertained after the event, when they have reversed the previous movement by 5 or 10 points.

Even a casual study of such figures will show that stocks having the greatest velocity on advances are prone to have the greatest drops when the Averages decline. A study of those stocks that have consistently greater velocity on declines than they have on advances is of particular interest. While we are not prepared to say that it is always unprofitable to hold such issues, experience has shown that several large losses could have been averted by avoiding such stocks. We recall particularly that Lake Shore gave evidence of deteriorating velocity when it was selling above $50 before the outbreak of war.

On the other hand such stocks as Moore Corporation, Fanny Farmer and Canada Steamships Preferred gave due notice from a study of their velocity figures about the time of the outbreak of war that they would be more advantageous to hold than many of the so-called "war-stocks."

Before concluding this article let us sum up a few points that can be learned from a study of the market behavior of Canadian stocks:

1. They provide fairly accurate information as to the habits of individual stocks.

2. They permit easy classification of stocks into groups such as—

Issues that move more slowly than the market.

Neutral issues that move almost parallel to the market.

Stocks that move much faster than the market in general.

Stocks that are inconsistent in their habits or whose habits appear to be changing.

3. They permit an investor to select a portfolio of stocks in accordance with his desire for conservative, semi-speculative or outright speculative issues.

4. They frequently show up unfavorable situations in advance of the event.

5. They provide traders with the knowledge of issues that normally out-distance other stocks enabling them to obtain results with cash purchases equal to those obtained by trading on margin if slower moving issues are bought.

6. Perhaps best of all, they give investors a new approach to their investments realizing that there is some pattern to the market in spite of the many dizzy day to day minor fluctuations.

• •

NEWS OF THE MINES

Madsen Ore Picture Improves at Depth

By JOHN M. GRANT

IN THE eight years since Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines commenced milling, in what is now one of the busiest mining fields in the Dominion, production has exceeded $9,000,000 and dividends of over $1,433,500 have been disbursed. Today with the manpower situation generally returning to normal the tonnage being milled should reach present capacity of 400 tons per day (it was down to 250 tons daily at the beginning of 1946) and the mine development program is being advanced as rapidly as possible with expansion of the mining and milling plant envisaged for the not far distant future, in fact with delivery of a new milling plant a proposed increase in output to 700 tons daily may be attained next year. A new underground crusher is being installed, below the 11th level, along with additional compressor equipment and larger capacity skips to increase hoisting facilities, in preparing for the proposed stepping-up of production. As a consequence of the large expenditures on advanced mine development and the continued scarcity of labor, production and profits for the fiscal year ending February 28, 1946, were considerably lower, but ore reserves, despite manpower difficulties recorded a gain.

•

Outstanding in work at Madsen Red Lake last year has been the way ore results improved with depth. In fact highlighting the year's operations were the excellent ore disclosures on the 8th, 9th and 10th levels. New developments on the deeper horizons are expected to increase ore reserves substantially, but as Jos. McDonough, president, points out in the annual report, sufficient drilling has not been completed over the full length of the drifts driven, to give a composite picture of the reserves, so that only a portion outlined by the drilling has been included in the reserve. The ore reserve at the end of the fiscal year was estimated at 799,290 tons, grading $7.81. An additional 80,000 tons of $9.24 grade between the 8th and 7th levels was not included. In addition the partially explored areas are known to have substantial tonnages left out of the year's tonnage calculations. The net profit of 2.79

(*Continued on Page 39*)

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This abundance of natural wealth together with allied industries, excellent transportation facilities and an important Tourist business should go far to establish the future prosperity of this province.

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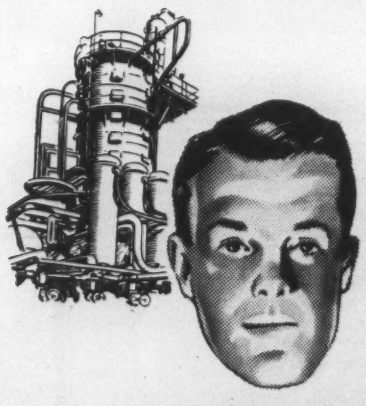

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

M. R. H., Kincardine, Ont.—Diamond drilling is continuing on the property of MARBENOR MALARTIC MINES, adjoining Norbenite Malartic, under excellent sponsorship. Commercial values have been indicated in several holes at different points but these did not line up a continuous ore zone. Present drilling is in a new section. Exploration to date has given encouragement but work has been handicapped by the heavy overburden of gravel and clay. Finances are being provided by Transcontinental Resources and are reported as sufficient for the exploration program.

D. H. N., Montreal, Que.—BATHURST POWER AND PAPER CO. has reported a net profit of $66,380 for the three months ended March 31, 1946, compared with $73,651 for the previous year. This is equivalent to 17 cents per share on 400,000 shares of no par, of class A stock, compared with 18 cents per share for the same period last year. Current assets are given as $5,126,836, current liabilities $2,556,633 and net working capital $2,570,203. In 1945 current assets for the like period were $5,380,446, current liabilities $1,050,599, and net working capital $4,329,847.

J. D. T., Pembroke, Ont.—With over a million dollars in quick assets, sufficient cash in the bank for working expenses and no debts, there has been a substantial improvement in the position of O'LEARY MALARTIC MINES during 1945, and the company has plans underway for a considerable expansion in its exploration program. The company's investments include 30,000 shares of Belleterre Quebec Mines, large holdings of Elder Gold Mines, Kyle Gold Mines, Warrenmac Mines, Westwood Cadillac and several others. A block of 875,000 shares of Kyle are held, this being the company formed last year to take over a group of claims 30 miles west of Belleterre. Diamond drilling has been recommended for this property on which a quartz vein, about four feet wide was traced for half a mile, and gave gold values in trenching and blasting. The property in Laverlochere township, is also likely to be examined this summer. The above facts should help you in deciding whether you wish to retain the shares.

R. C. G., Calgary, Alta.—Volume and sales of SILKNIT LTD. in the first five months of 1946 were slightly higher than last year, president M. H. Epstein states. The management is encountering increased problems relating to supplies of materials and labor, he said. It is expected that the increased volume of business and the company's favorable position in the trade will be maintained. It is believed that earnings will permit payment of the full amount of bond interest and preference share dividends for the immediate future, Mr. Epstein said, even under the high rate of taxation prevailing up to this time. The Australian and English companies had increased net profits after all charges.

B. S. K., Windsor, Ont.—CANADIAN WALLPAPER MANUFACTURERS LTD. reports a net profit of $185,073 for the year ended April 30, 1946. The payment of a first and final dividend for the year ended April 30, 1946, of $1 on both classes of shares has been recommended by the directors. The dividend, if approved by the shareholders at the annual general

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Stocks Marking Time?

By HARUSPEX

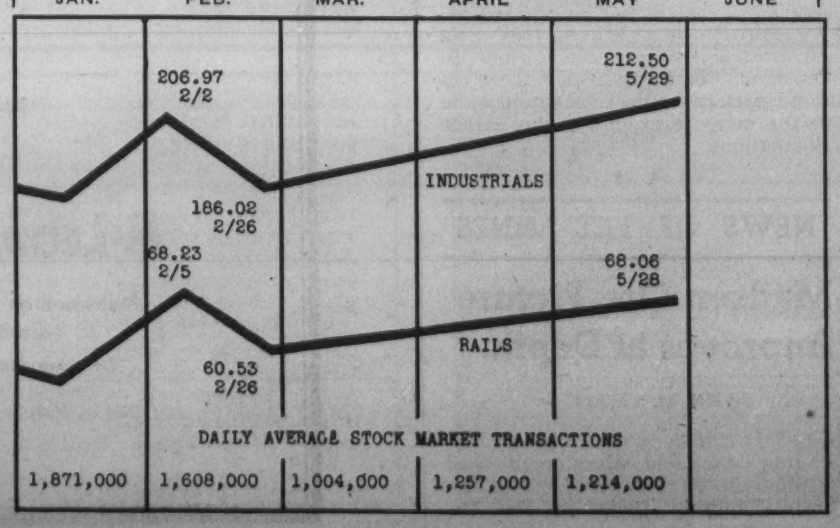
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK MARKET TREND WHICH DOMINATES CANADIAN PRICES: With reconversion expected to be well completed by mid-year, the one to two-year market trend, while subject to occasional intermediate interruption, such as that witnessed in February, is regarded as forward.

THE SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as upward from the February low points of 186.02 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 60.53 on the rail average.

Ability of the rail average to close at or above 69.24, that is, by more than one full point over the previous peak of 68.23 established in early February, would represent decisive entrance into new high ground by this average, thereby confirming previous strength shown by the industrial average in going above its February peak some weeks back. From the primary or long-term approach, such a development would be bullish, suggesting that the combined investment judgment of the country, as reflected by the market place, had examined the general outlook and found it still favorable, on balance. Accordingly, higher stock prices would seem eventually in order out of such a development.

From the intermediate, or nearer-term, approach, a decisive rail penetration, as discussed above, would confirm a primary upward trend that had been under way since late February, or for over three months, and one in which the industrial average entered new high ground some two and one-half months back. This is known as a "retarded" confirmation and does not carry the same bullishness as to the nearer-term movement as is implied when both averages move into new high ground at about the same time. If such a rail penetration should now eventuate, it will thus be interesting to observe whether the strong pull of the seasonal factor, which calls for advance from early June into early September, will operate, or if recession of several weeks' duration is in order first. Heavy volumes on the upside, with the industrial average above 212.50 would suggest the June-September seasonal movement as in operation.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after
2nd JULY 1946,
to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.
By Order of the Board,
P. SIMMONDS,
Manager.
6th June, 1946.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
DIVIDEND No. 238

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July, 1946, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST day of AUGUST next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 29th June, 1946. The Transfer Books will not be closed.
By Order of the Board,
S. M. WEDD,
General Manager.
Toronto, 7th June, 1946.

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meeting on June 28, will be payable on and after July 19, 1946, to shareholders of record on July 5, 1946.

J. B. C., Geraldton, Ont.—Early in 1943 BONAVENTURE PROSPECTORS SYNDICATE was reported defunct and without assets. DOMINION EXPLORERS continues inactive, although it still retains an interest in some claims in the Great Bear Lake section. Other stocks are held in its treasury but I do not know the value of its assets. A market exists for the shares. VANSON MANITOBA GOLD MINES is in voluntary liquidation. The liquidator is A. J. Andrews, K.C., Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg., Winnipeg. Early in 1944 the liquidator was reported keeping up the payments to the government on the properties.

J.S., Vancouver, B.C.—In recent months DELNITE MINES has been able to increase the underground crew and consequently move up the daily tonnage treated. At present around 325 tons are being milled and it is hoped to get back to 500 tons daily by the summer. The shaft is about completed to the 3,000-foot level, giving 1,500 feet of virgin ground for development. The only level on which work has started below 1,500 feet is the 2,500-foot horizon but it is planned to open the 3,000-foot floor as soon as possible. The work on the 2,500-foot level is the first in the new orebody which was picked up by diamond drilling some time ago and first drifting on one of the two veins gave values above the mine average. The opening of the deeper horizons adjacent to the higher grade drill intersections will be watched with interest and further it appears likely that part of the Aunor ore zone will be encountered on Delnite ground at the 3,000-foot level.

B. D. J., Kingston, Ont.—Operating profit of OTTAWA CAR AND AIRCRAFT LTD. for the year 1945 dropped from $284,476 to $2,532 and there was a net loss for the year of $54,045 as compared with a net profit of $88,508 or 98 cents per share common for 1944. The loss for the latest year was not unexpected, stated A. T. Lewis, president, as with the termination of hostilities, a great deal of work had to be done and is still being done to clean up the company's government orders; also the changeover from war to peacetime production is necessarily a slow and expensive operation.

PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1¾% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable July 2nd, 1946 to shareholders of record at close of business June 15th, 1946.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Guaranty Trust
Company of Canada

44TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼%, being at the rate of 5% per annum on the paid-in capital stock of the Company, has been declared for the quarter year ending June 30th, 1946, payable July 15th, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1946.

By order of the Board
J. WILSON BERRY,
President & General Manager

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited

DIVIDEND NO. 82

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.25 per share on the paid up Capital Stock of the Company for the six months ending June 30th, 1946, with a bonus of 75c per share, has this day been declared payable on the 15th day of July, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 18th day of June, 1946.

By Order of the Board,
J. E. RILEY,
Secretary.
Montreal, P.Q.,
June 10th, 1946.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five (25c.) cents per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending June 30, 1946, payable August 26, 1946, to shareholders of record July 18, 1946.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
H. G. Budden,
Secretary.
Montreal, June 12, 1946.

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things:—
(1) What to buy (or sell)
(2) When to buy (or sell)

This new weekly service by SATURDAY NIGHT—a study of Canadian stock habits—is intended to provide answers to the first question. (The Business and Market Forecast, by "Haruspex," deals with the second.)

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the Averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

1. FAVORABLE
2. NEUTRAL or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated Favorable or Neutral-Plus has considerably more attraction than those with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks with favorable ratings, with due regard to timing, because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

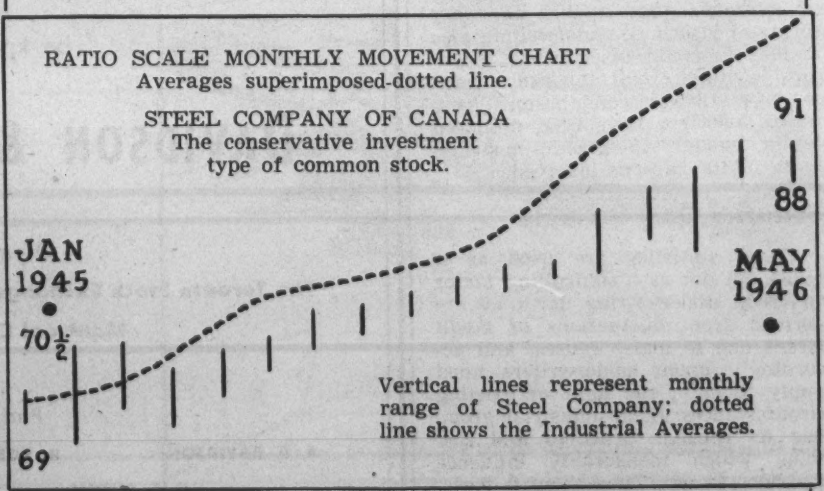
The investment Index is the yield of any stock expressed as a percentage of the average yield of all stocks, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

			Averages	Steel Co.
PRICE 31 May 46	— $91.00			
YIELD	— 3.3%			
INVESTMENT INDEX	— 109	Last 12 months	Up 42.3%	Up 24.6%
GROUP	— "A"	Last 1 month	Up 3.0%	Up 1.1%
FACTORS	— Neutral	1942 low—1946 high	Up 160.0%	Up 59.6%

RATIO SCALE MONTHLY MOVEMENT CHART
Averages superimposed-dotted line.

STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA
The conservative investment type of common stock.



Vertical lines represent monthly range of Steel Company; dotted line shows the Industrial Averages.

SUMMARY—Steel Company common is one of the easier stocks to value. It will be noted above that it is in Group "A" which contains the Investment Stocks, which normally do not move as fast as the Averages.

That this is the case with Steel can be seen by referring to the figures above that give the percentage advances of this stock and also of the Averages over different periods. Further evidence is available from the chart which covers the last 17 month period. The Investment Index of 109 indicates that it is held in better-than-average regards as an investment. As a matter of fact it is a stock that is eligible as an investment by Life Insurance Companies. In any further advance of the Averages Steel can be expected to share in the movement but it is not likely to exceed the pace of the Averages. If as and when the Averages again sell off it will likely be found that Steel will not decline percentagewise as fast as most of the other common stocks.

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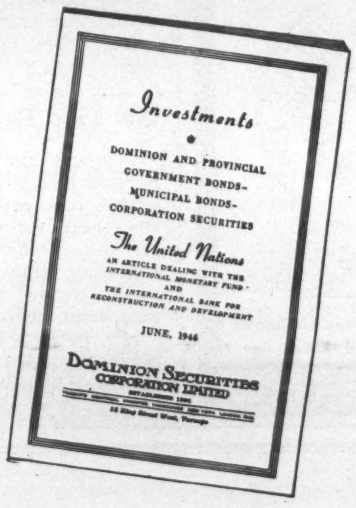

OUR June booklet, "Investments", contains offerings of a wide range of Government, Municipal and Corporation Securities.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Cover for Business Firms Against Abnormal Losses from Bad Debts

By GEORGE GILBERT

While business firms are not as familiar with the kind of protection afforded by Credit Insurance as they are with various other types of insurance coverage, the two companies transacting this line of insurance in Canada wrote $989,922 in net premiums in this country during the past four years.

Although there are ten basic forms of Credit Insurance provided to meet the divergent needs of business, they all fall into two broad classifications: (1) General coverage against the risk of abnormal loss on a total volume of business; (2) Specific coverage against the risk of loss on certain accounts named by the insured.

ONE of the lines of insurance the advantages of which are not as well understood as they should be by manufacturers and wholesalers is Credit Insurance, which furnishes protection against the credit losses incurred in a business above normal loss expectancy of the business. That is, if an analysis of the business when the credit insurance policy is written shows a normal expectancy of loss from bad debts of 1/20 of 1 per cent of sales, the insurance company guarantees the payment of all bad-debt losses in excess of that amount, except that in certain cases the insured is required to become a co-insurer on some classes of risks.

With respect to the fact that credit insurance does not cover normal credit losses through bad debts but only abnormal losses, it must be apparent that to cover normal as well as abnormal losses would be in violation of the fundamental principle of all sound insurance—that it must be based upon the unexpected, not upon an anticipated happening. Since every business, with very rare exceptions, selling on open account credit has a certain credit loss of some amount or other, insurance cannot be predicated upon this certainty, this normal expectation of loss.

Not Like Fire Insurance

It is true that in fire insurance the normal loss is insurable, because the aggregate normal loss is covered by the total premiums collected from all policyholders, and the insurance company knows that every policyholder cannot have a loss. In credit insurance this does not apply, as every policyholder is faced with a normal loss expectancy. Every business firm expects such loss and regards it as a legitimate cost which can be charged to sales. If by fortuitous circumstances this bad-debt loss is below the normal amount charged to sales, an additional profit is made. On the other hand, when the firm's receivables are covered by credit insurance, there can be no decrease in profits by abnormal or excess losses.

Although the co-insurance requirement is sometimes waived on preferred risks under certain conditions, there is a good reason why co-insurance is regarded as essential to sound credit underwriting generally, and that is, that as every sales dollar guaranteed contains, theoretically at least, a profit to the insured, credit insurance companies could not afford to make it profitable for the insured to be lax in the extension of credit.

In preferred risk classifications the usual co-insurance requirement is 10 per cent of all losses, increasing up to 25 per cent for very hazardous risks. In this connection, it may be noted that most of the credit underwriting with respect to foreign countries, particularly that of government agencies guaranteeing export sales, is largely based on co-insurance, which is increased or decreased in relation to risk.

More Cover at Same Cost

In recent years credit insurance companies have followed the plan of increasing the coverage for the same premium charge rather than that of reducing the premium. It has been found that under normal conditions of trade, credit insurance coverage could be increased on certain classes of preferred risks at current insurance rates, and that normal loss or co-insurance requirements could be waived on some classes of risks if other circumstances surrounding a particular contract were favorable.

Such a wide variety of conditions and credit practices are found in many industries, as well as a diversity of credit practices within each industry, that a standard form of policy is impracticable. Considerable tailoring of the basic contract is therefore often necessary in order to fit it to the needs and desires of the insured. Riders or endorsements may be required in particular cases, such as the Goods in Process Rider which, as the name implies, protects goods either in process of manufacture or goods manufactured but not shipped. Another one is the Collateral Benefit Rider which makes a bank or other party in interest the beneficiary in the event of loss.

By the use of various policy forms and riders, credit insurance companies are able to fit the contract to the particular requirements of the insured. While the normal loss factor and the co-insurance factor are important in credit underwriting, so also are limits of coverage, both single and aggregate. The same law of averages that applies to other forms of insurance underwriting also applies to credit insurance. Companies writing credit insurance have made statistical compilations from which averages have been produced broad enough to permit measurement of the hazards involved.

Statistics Only a Guide

These statistics are used as a guide but not as a controlling factor in credit underwriting, for they are derived from fluctuations of credit losses due to many causes, and accordingly credit underwriters must apply them in the light of existing circumstances. Each industrial group has its peculiar practices and customs which measurably influence bad-debt losses. Then there is classification of risks by capital strength and credit ratings as reflected by the mercantile agencies, for there is a relationship between the financial strength of a company and the probability of failure which lends itself to calculation by credit underwriters.

In this way there is established the maximum average liability which the credit insurance company can assume on each rated or non-rated group of accounts for the premium charged. Risks which are not assigned a capital or credit rating by the mercantile agencies may, however, be insured if they are regarded as acceptable by the credit underwriters. For the purpose of determining the maximum limits of liability which will be assumed by credit insurance companies, risks are divided into groups, as follows: those with high credit rating, those with good credit rating, those with fair credit rating, and those with limited credit rating.

Business firms have the choice of insuring under a general coverage form of policy or under a specific coverage form of policy. Under the former type of policy the insured is able to set an amount which losses from bad debts cannot exceed, and thus by limiting credit losses to a fixed amount the insured creates a certainty of receivable value. Accordingly, there can be no excessive credit losses to cause a substantial difference between the value of sales and the ultimate value of money realized on sales. Under the specific coverage form of policy, the insured may secure a guarantee of single accounts or groups of accounts, which are covered specifically both in name and amount.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Can you inform me whether the Government of Alberta is responsible for the payment of losses incurred by the Alberta Government Insurance Office in case its funds should at any time be insufficient for the purpose? In your opinion, does a single Province like Alberta or Saskatchewan afford a broad enough field in which to carry on a general fire insurance business with safety?

—E. C., Winnipeg, Man.

Under an amendment to The Government of Alberta Insurance Act, assented to March 1, 1944, a new subsection was added to section 18, as follows: "(2) When at any time there is not sufficient money available in the Insurance Office to pay all outstanding claims under policies issued by the said Office, the

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Robert Lynch Stailing, Mgr. for Canada
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Provincial Treasurer shall, without any further or other authority than is provided by this section, advance out of the General Revenue Fund, the amount necessary to pay such claims, and in that case the amount advanced shall be repaid to the Provincial Treasurer as soon as practicable with interest at the rate of three per cent per annum." That is, the Provincial Government, or, in other words, the general taxpayers of the Province, are to provide the funds when necessary to finance this experiment in government insurance, on the understanding that the money so provided is to be returned with interest as soon as practicable. In my opinion, a single Province does not provide a sufficient spread of risks for the safe operation of a general fire insurance business.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 35)

cents compares with 11.95 in the preceding fiscal year. Production dropped from $1,420,688 to $921,922. Grade fell to $9.97 from $11.11 and costs increased sharply to $7.58 from $4.68, but contributing largely to this was the sharp jump in mine development expenditure.

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With an extensive program of underground development planned Harricana Gold Mine Inc., in the Bourlamaque section of Quebec, adjoining Lamaque Gold on the west, is preparing to deepen the shaft from 320 to 1,000 feet and establish several new levels. The old workings are now being dewatered and hydro-electric power contracted for and turned on. Diamond drilling has indicated that the favorable zone persists to a depth below 1,000 feet and the management believes substantial orebodies will be located in deeper work. Work at upper horizons some years ago disclosed commercial tonnages and values. Ample finances are available for the proposed work and the company has various other holdings of interest.

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Impetus for more active trading, and a consequent improvement in the price of a number of the lower-priced gold stocks, was evident on the Toronto Stock Exchange last week following the announcement that trading on a margin basis was to be permitted on all issues selling at $1 and over, on 50% margin of the purchase price. The previous week the exchange had posted a "selected group" of mining stocks selling between $1 and $2 per share which would be marginable on the 50% basis. It was decided however, that a uniform regulation provided the best practice and the exchange officials have returned the rule on marginal trading which had been in effect for a considerable time whereby all issues selling over $1 per share become eligible.

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Ventures Limited, one of the outstanding companies engaged in exploration, development and financing of mining operations, at the recent annual meeting reported a working capital position of $19,700,000, taking investments at market value, which is equivalent to over $11 a share on the outstanding stock. It was stated the company now has 1,000 stockholders in the United States and that the shares are to be called for trading on the New York Curb, together with those of Giant Yellowknife and Eureka Corporation. Dealing with Giant Yellowknife, which is controlled through Frobisher Exploration, Thayer Lindsley, president, stated that he knew of no diamond drilling to equal it.

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An intersection of 5.2 feet assaying $15.01 at a depth of 224 feet is reported by Elderidge Gold Mines, adjoining Elder Gold Mines in Beauchastel township, Quebec, in hole No. 42. This hole was located 200 feet east of hole 41 and has indicated the wide fracture zone in which the values occur for a length of 700 feet. Hole No. 41 which was drilled 200 feet northeast of No. 37 assayed $5.39 across 11.4 feet between 217.7 and 229.1 feet, with one section of 87 feet averaging $7.31. There is yet an unexplored, potential length of over 3,000 feet still to be tested. The type and appearance of the mineralization in this zone is reported by A. H. Honsberger, mine manager, as similar to that of the Elder No. 1 vein which outcrops and parallels this vein some 4,000 feet to the north.

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Promising results being secured by Chimo Gold Mines on its Vauquelin township property have attracted new interest to that section of Quebec. Hole No. 17, one of a cross-section series, returned only two blanks in a core length of 127.2 feet. Six and a half feet from 240 to 246.5 feet assayed $5 per ton; 21.8 feet from 561 to 582.8 feet ran $6.01 or $6.82 over 17.18 feet with the highest assay being $15.70 over 4.8 feet, and visible gold was seen at one point; from 600 to 688.2 feet a brecciated zone was encountered cut by a quartz vein from 611.5 to 680.8 feet. Gold values were obtained over the entire width with a concentration of values on the footwall of the zone. Here 13.2 feet ran $7.51, or going out further from the footwall 18.2 feet ran $6.16. The highest assay was $14.25 over five feet. Hole No. 19, some 90 feet east of No. 17, returned values over a considerable width with the best section averaging $12.70 over five feet, made up of sections $18.48 and $6.93. Hole No. 20 is now being drilled further east. Chimo also plans drilling on its Louvicourt township property and has acquired a group of claims adjoining Osulake Gold Mines, north of Little Long Lac, where exploration is meeting with much success. Chimo recently entered into a deal with Toronto brokerage interests which provides for the firm purchase of 100,000 shares at 30 cents, plus options on a further 1,600,000 shares at prices ranging from 30 cents to $1. Previous financing through direct sale to the public realized $75,055 of which over $40,000 was expended on preliminary work.

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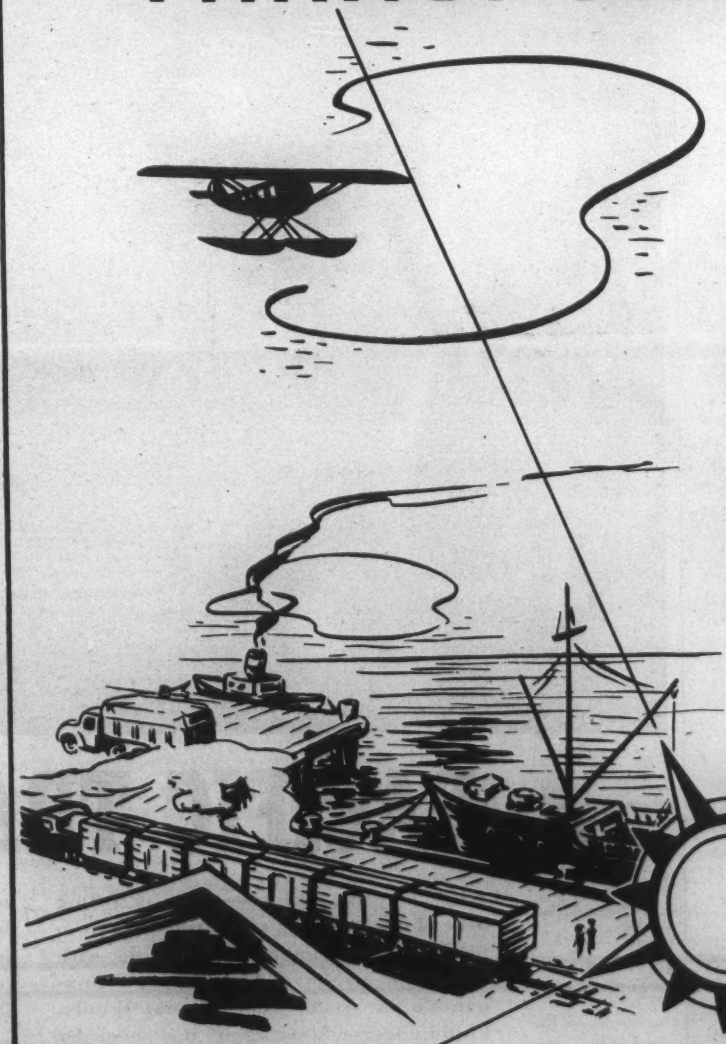

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Consumer Goods to Control Inflation

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The danger of inflation in Britain is by no means past, says Mr. Layton. Although controls have prevented any consistent upward movement, individual increases add up to a distinct average advance.

A sound wages policy on a nation-wide scale would check, if not actually stop, the rise in prices, but the pent-up accumulation of purchasing power over the war years—uncontrolled release of which could break up the national economy — needs a vastly increased flow of goods to the consumer markets if it is to be prevented from getting out of hand.

London.

SO FAR there is no evidence of the unbridled inflation which afflicted Europe after 1918, but inflationary tendencies certainly exist. They have reached their most serious proportions in Hungary and Greece, where the currencies have virtually collapsed; in the western zones of Germany, where bank accounts have not been frozen, normal financial transactions are impossible; and the situation in France and Italy is by no means healthy.

Belgium (whose Government has now announced some notable anti-inflationary measures), Holland, Norway, and Denmark, on the other hand, have managed to stabilize their currencies fairly well. It can hardly be said that the Continental currencies generally are under control, but economic recovery has mostly proceeded far enough to remove the danger of real currency breakdown.

Britain is certainly not aloof from these currency troubles. More and more of late there has been talk of the movement towards inflation, and there is a good deal of evidence in support. Though controls have prevented any consistent upward movement of prices, the number of individual rises adds up to a distinct average advance, which is obviously not at an end.

All Are Ominous

Some of these rises get by almost unnoticed; others—notably the recent increase in clothing prices—cause something of a sensation. Some, again, figure in the cost of living of the average family; others—such as the increase in automobile prices now announced—reflect the heavy expenditure on luxuries. All of them sound a rather ominous note.

The index of the subsidized cost of living, with September 1939 as base, stood at 131 in April. There is, however, a good deal of dissatisfaction among wage earners when this index is used to regulate wages for it is not really representative. A wide range of goods which do not figure in the index, and are not subject to controls, in fact take a substantial proportion of the average wage earner's pay.

It is these goods which are now reflecting the inflationary trend; and it is the rise in these uncontrolled prices that is mainly responsible for the demand in many industries for higher wages. The comparable wage index stood at 158 in April, but the appearance of a greater increase in wages than in prices is undoubtedly illusory.

The danger that wages will chase prices and prices be further raised on account of increased wage costs is obvious. So far as Britain's competitive position in the world markets is concerned, this is not an immediate problem, for in the present world seller's market the demand for goods from this country is greater than available supplies, and as much as can be offered will doubtless be bought even at higher prices.

Permanent Disadvantage

The 5 per cent increase in prices of finished manufactures in the past four months has certainly not perceptibly diminished the demand. But this situation clearly cannot last. Unless the tendency is soon controlled the cost of production may settle on a level where British industry is at a permanent disadvantage.

A sound wages policy on a nation-wide scale, with adequate enforcible minima in those industries which should be the basis of future prosperity, and a restriction on the upward trend in the less essential industries—which are at present paying inflated wages out of inflated profits, would check, though not actually stop, the rise in prices. Such a policy would evidently be accepted by the workers' organizations.

But the main problem in these few years after the war is to absorb the huge volume of purchasing power which was accumulated during the war. Most people spent as little as possible outside of their bare requirements — partly because there was very little else to buy. Incomes were generally high; and savings totals soared. National Savings Certificates now held by small savers are near £2,000 million, which is four times the 1939 volume. Post Office and Trustee Savings Bank deposits have expanded only a little less, from £700 to £2,500 million. Bank deposits, up from an average of £2,200 million for 1939 to £4,900 million in April last, show dangerous possibilities for unrestrained spending. The note circulation, around £500 million in 1939, is now approaching £1,350 million.

Postwar Psychology

Beyond question, the spending power is there; and postwar psychology encourages its use. Many believed early in the war that it would be necessary to block these savings accounts in the transition period. But the people need some relaxation after six years of war, and so stern a measure of austerity would have been very unpopular. The need to relax and brighten life with a little "unnecessary" spending is a simple fact of the postwar world.

The task of administration is to recognize it, and yet prevent its most serious consequences, which might be anything from a rise in the cost of living, sufficient to hit those whose incomes had not risen and who had been unable to save, to runaway inflation, from which in the end almost everyone would suffer, because it would break up the national economy.

There are signs, in the temporary halt in the cheap-money policy, and in the recent sharp contraction in the credit bases, that the Treasury views the dangers seriously enough to take financial measures against them. If so, the change is welcome. But the purchasing power is there, and it cannot be dammed up forever. Ruling out the possibility of freezing it, financial measures alone will not be enough. Even a firm policy, if that is ever achieved—will not be enough, if the cost of living is driven up by releasing savings.

The only real guarantee against inflation is a bigger and bigger flow of goods to the consumer markets. One sometimes wonders whether the urgency of this expansion is fully realized in the Government departments which take so long to straighten-out bottlenecks here and give a little fillip to output there.

It is not a question of improving the standards of living, if not this year, then next. It is a question of pouring goods into the markets at once, as an antidote to purchasing power, before that purchasing power gets out of hand.

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DIVIDEND NO. 118

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty-five and one-half cents (55½c) per share in Canadian currency will be paid on September 3, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business August 1, 1946.

By Order of the Board.

W. B. DIX,
Treasurer.

Dated at Toronto, June 15, 1946.